BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,..... 3 00

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed to the proprietors.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 14. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1858. NO. 27.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square (12 lines) one insertion or less, $1 00
" " one month, 1 25
" " three months, 2 50
" " six months without change, 4 00
" " one year, do. do. 7 00
Two squares, one year, do. do. 12 00
Three " " do. do. 16 00
Four " " do. do. 20 00

Larger advertisements in proportion. Contracts will be considered on the most liberal terms. Payments for each insertion after the first. Letters to the Editor, relating upon private character, must invariably have the name of the writer, or they will not be attended to.

Professional and Business Cards.

P. HEINSBERGER,

BOOK-BINDER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Second Door on Alley South of Cape Fear Bank.

Particular attention paid to the binding of Monthly Publications: also, to Music, Law and Medical Books.

☞Terms moderate, and orders executed with neatness and despatch.

Jan. 12th, 1858. 107-1w—20-6m.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

JAMES O. BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. 219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS, Wilmington, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.

Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order,

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.

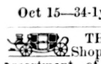
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

SADDLES, Harness, Whips, Trunks, Leather, Oils, Condition Powders for diseased Horses, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., the largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Trunks made to order, and repaired.

JAMES WILSON,

Oct 15—34-1y—7-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.



THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND, AT HIS Shop corner Walnut and Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found

COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &c.

Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their a lvantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only.

Nov. 31.—18-tf ISSAC WELLS.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally that, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt, and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

☞REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons made and warranted for ten years, for $10.

Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.

DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.

June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN THE Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

J. M. ROBINSON.

Wilmington, Jan 1st, 1856

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF H. W. & L. G. GRADY IS BY mutual consent dissolved, and H. W. Grady has removed his Steam Mill to 71st mile post, W. & W. R. R. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to share the patronage of all in want of Lumber. A considerable quantity of Red Oak Lumber can be procured here.

ALSO:

The Steam Mill in Duplin County, near Outlaw's Bridge, belonging to H. W. Grady & Co., is yet in operation, and besides being convenient for the immediate vicinity, we can deliver Lumber at White Hall, whereby persons up and down Neuse River can be readily supplied.

June 12, 1857.—41-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.

March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McCLARANAN.

FURNITURE!!!

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington [redacted] and the public generally, that he has just selected in person, at the manufactories, and will receive during this month, the largest, best assorted stock of Cabinet Furniture that he has ever offered in this place. As he has had long experience in this business, and having purchased his entire stock *for cash*, at manufacturer's *lowest cash prices*, he can offer rare inducements to purchasers.—The following are among the articles to be found in his store, viz:

Parlor Setts, complete in Mahogany and Walnut;
Brocatelle and hair-cloth covering;
Sofas and Tete a Tetes, a great variety, from $13 to $50;
Mahogany and Walnut, Upholstered, Rocking and Easy Chairs;
Ottomans, Etageres and Corner Stands;
Centre, Sofa and Card Tables;
Pier, Mantle and Oval Mirrors;
Cane Seat Chairs from 75 cents to $2½ each;
Cane seat Rocking and Nurse Chairs;
Sideboards and Secretaries;
A beautiful lot of Chamber Furniture, setts complete:
Bureaus, a great variety, from $4 to $50;
Wardrobes, Washstands, Marble top, &c.;
Bedsteads, Bedsteads, Bedsteads;
Towel and light Stands;
Extension and other dining Tables;
Work Tables, Toilet Tables, Teapoys, &c.;
Also, a lot of superior Piano Fortes, Music Stands, Stools, &c.

Intending to sell goods low, his terms are cash, or on large bills, good negotiable paper, 90 days, with interest added.

JOHN D. LOVE,
No. 10 Front street, Wilmington, N. C.

August 19, 1857 286-12—50-tf

HOUSE AND SHIP PAINTING.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country that he is now prepared to execute every description of HOUSE and SHIP PAINTING, GRAINING, etc., and will endeavor to do all work in his line punctually and in good style, and at as reasonable rates as can be afforded.

All orders left at his shop, formerly known as Mr. Darby's Cooper Shop, Orange street, below Front, will be promptly attended to. L. F. BUNN.

Nov. 10.—56-3t—11-3m*

FRESH ARRIVALS.

PER SCHRS. BENNET PLANNER and R. W. BROWN, from New York:

25 bags Green Rio COFFEE;
20 bbls. C. Yellow SUGAR;
50 boxes Dairy CHEESE;
10 do English do.
10 kegs Goshen BUTTER;
4 bbls. Elephant OIL. Low for cash.

Jan. 15. GEO. H. KELLEY.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

MRS. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply Nos. 1, 2, and 3. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.

For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23. Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Schools.

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

MALE AND FEMALE.

LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.

THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.

Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to

W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.

Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 14th of September, 1857.

The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.

L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.

Mr. STRADELLA will continue in charge of the Musical Department; and Mrs. STRADELLA the Department of Painting, &c. H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees.

Clinton, N. C., Aug. 28, 1857. 52-tf

General Notices.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE 4th inst., a negro boy named *LOVELESS*. Said boy goes by the name of *LOVE*. he is about 18 years of age, medium height, dark complected, spare built, stoops when walking, and a little bow-legged. He was hired to me by Washington Pridgeon, guardian for the minor heirs of Mrs. Jintz Pridgeon, on South River, where he is supposed to be lurking.

I will give the above reward of *TWENTY DOLLARS* for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail in this State so that I can get him again.

JAMES M. LEWIS.

Brunswick county, N. C., Jan. 11th, 1858 20-3m*

THE WARSAW HOUSE

IS NOW OPEN, AND THE SUBSCRIBER SOLICITS the patronage of the traveling community and the public in general. Every exertion on his part will be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him.—His table will be always supplied with the best the market affords.

His bar will be furnished with the best liquors that can be bought.

He has spacious Stables, and careful Ostlers in attendance at all times.

Passengers going North can buy through tickets to Weldon, from the Agent at the Fayetteville Hotel, returning can buy tickets at the W. & W. R. R. Office at Weldon.

Passengers stopping at the Warsaw House can have their baggage carried to and from the Rail Road. The Stage arrives at Warsaw at one-and-a-half o'clock, A. M., and leaves for Fayetteville on the arrival of the cars at 7½ P. M.

I have also a daily Stage line running to Kenansville, packages and small boxes will be forwarded to any point on the line. N. FREDERICK, Proprietor.

STAGE AGENTS.—J. H. Roberts, Fayetteville; G. W. Atkins, Clinton; J. B. Southerland, Warsaw; John Campbell, Weldon; Isaac B. Kelly, Kenansville.

Nov. 6th, 1857 10-6m*

Fayetteville Observer 6 months and send bill as above.

WANTED 1,000 AGENTS,

FOR THE BEST INDUCEMENTS EVER OFFERED, enclose stamp for return postage, and address

MAYNARD & CASWELL,
Feb 5, 1858—23-6t Lawrence, Mass.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT, DECEMBER TERM, 1857.

Joseph J. Lippitt, vs. A. C. Evans & Bro. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants are non-residents: It is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, or the conditional judgment heretofore rendered, will be made obsolete, and the property condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs.

Test, SAM'L R. BUNTING, Cl'k.

Jan 29, 1858 22-6w

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED against hunting, fishing, ranging stock, or in any other way trespassing on any of the lands of the subscriber, lying in Bladen or New Hanover counties, as the fullest penalties of the law will be enforced against all tresspassers.

Dec. 18, 1857.—16-5m* CHARLES HENRY.

SMALL POX DEAD.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW IN MARKET FOR LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, from five to thirty years old, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to call on the subscriber, or address him at Clinton, N. C.

Feb. 5, 1858—23-3m* J. A. McARTHUR.

CARD.

DR. WM. W. LANE, OFFICE CORNER OF MARKET and Second Streets, opposite Carolina Hotel.

Nov. 5th, 1857 52&10-tf

RHODE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

IN INTRODUCING THE ABOVE HIGHLY AUTHENTIcated article to the Planters of N. Ca., we omit any lengthened remarks, preferring to secure their approval by actual tests and experiments, for which purpose we have made arrangements with Messrs. KEITH & FLANNER, of Wilmington, to receive orders for such quantities as Planters may require, who will furnish it at our prices, (forty-five dollars per ton,) with the simple addition of shipping expenses.

Messrs. K. & F. will also furnish a pamphlet containing directions for use, together with letters from those who have tested its value as a fertilizer by actual experiments.

Dec. 25—17-tf B. M. RHODES & CO.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being ill-conveniently situated to attend to business, offers for sale or rent, his *STORE-HOUSE AND LOTS AT HARRELL'S STORE*, New Hanover county, N. C. Any person wishing to merchandize, will do well to call on the subscriber, as this is certainly not only an appropriate place for trade, but a remarkably healthy and desirable place to live at. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at Wardsville, Sampson county, N. C. J. H. SPEARMAN.

Feb, 2, 1858 44t-71

PIANO FORTES.

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED, one door South of my Furniture Store, a lot of very superior Pianos, from several Manufactories; the best I have ever offered in this place, sizes 6¼, 6¾, 6¾ and 7 Octave, resewood cases, full round and square finish, full iron frames, &c., &c. A small advance on Manufacturers' *wholesale prices*, will be asked, and the usual guarantees given.

JNO. D. LOVE.

Wilmington, N. C., May 8th, 1857. 36-tf

TURPENTINE AND FARM LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his entire possessions of Lands, lying in the county of Onslow, on the South West Creek, or South West branch of New River. The Farm, embracing about six hundred acres on the Creek and both sides of the Road leading from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Newbern, five miles from Jacksonville, and about equidistant between Wilmington and Newbern. The Turpentine or Pine Lands embrace sixteen hundred acres, lying within a few miles of the plantation, and from three to five miles from a good landing on the Creek.

The above property offers a rare opportunity for investment, the Pine lands being mostly in their virgin state, and capable of producing from ten to twelve tasks of boxes.—The Farm lands, although in bad order from long neglect, lies well, and is susceptible of a very high state of improvement, affording all the materials and every facility for the same. The Lands would be sold in a body, or in parcels.—Terms of sale made easy.

For further information, apply to the subscriber, or to N. N. Nixon, Wilmington. C. D. N. FOY.

Oct. 1, 1857 22-2w—5-tf

FRESH ARRIVALS,

PER SCHR. A. J. DeROSSET, from New York:

25 bags Rio Coffee; 25 do. Laguayra do.;
20 bbls. C. Yellow Sugar;
50 boxes fine Adamantine Candles;
50 half-boxes Colgates' No. 1 Soap. Low for cash.

Feb. 19. GEO. H. KELLEY.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING SOLD OUT HIS ENTIRE stock of goods at Long Creek, and retired from the merchandising business at the place, wishes to close up his accounts, and therefore urgently requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate settlement, by cash or note.

He takes this occasion to return his thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage extended to him, and bespeaks a continuance and increase of the same for his successor, Mr. G. F. Walker. JOHN JONES.

Feb. 19, 1858.—25-3t.

76,000 ACRES FLORIDA LANDS AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE ALA. & FLA. R. R. Co.,
Pensacola, Feb. 6, 1858.

THE ALABAMA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD COMpany of Florida will sell at public auction before the door of the Court House, in the City of Pensacola, on Monday the 3d day of May, 1858, *one hundred and twenty sections of land* (according to the U. S. surveys) belonging to said Company, lying within the Six Mile limits on each side of said Railroad, being a *portion* of the Lands inuring to said Company under an act of Congress donating Lands to the States of Alabama and Florida for construction of certain Railroads in said States, approved May 17th, 1856.

The facilities afforded by the Road now in the course of construction from Pensacola to Montgomery, Ala., offers inducements for the opening of Turpentine Plantations, the erection of Saw Mills, &c., on the line of Road, unsurpassed in any section of the Southern country. These Lands being well covered with a heavy growth of pine Timber, which, with the easy access afforded by Railroad to the Gulf at Pensacola, present advantages superior to any point either on the Atlantic or Gulf coast for investments.

For agricultural purposes, these Lands are valuable and worthy the attention of persons desirous of a location near the coast. The climate is salubrious; the country healthy and abounding with fine warter.

By order of the Board Directors.

GEO. W. HUTTON,
Sec'y B. B. Ala. & Fla. R. R. Co. of Fla.

Feb. 19th, 1858 25-11t

EXCHANGE HOTEL, WARSAW, N. C.

THIS HOUSE, FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY L. Moore, has been newly fitted up by the subscriber for the benefit of the traveling community and the public at large. It is within a few yards of the Railroad Depot, and is also convenient for passengers going either the Fayetteville or Kenansville stage routes. Passengers will be waited on with pleasure at any hour of the night, and every attention will be paid to them that will render "mortal man happy," if happiness consists in good eating, drinking and sleeping, and, to prove this is no humbug, call and see for yourselves.

☞ *There is a good Bar in connection with the house.*

Feb. 12.—24-3m. JOHN E. SWINSON, Proprietor.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets. For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. N. Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln County, N. C. WM. P. BYNUM, Administrator.

January 8th, 1858 19-tf

Rebuke of Sectionalism.

The following eloquent and manly rebuke of the spirit of sectionalism was administered by the very able senator from Mississippi, Col. DAVIS, in a late speech in the U. S. senate, during a running debate:—

* * * * To what issue are you now pressing? To the conclusion that because within the limits of a territory slaves are held as property, a state is to be excluded from the Union. I am not in the habit of paying lip-service to the Union. The Union is strong enough to confer favors; it is strong enough to command service. Under these circumstances, the man deserves but little credit who sings paeans to its glory. If through a life, now not a short one, a large portion of which has been spent in the public service, I have given no better proof of my affection for this Union than my declarations, I have lived to little purpose, indeed. I think I have given evidence in every form in which patriotism is ever subjected to a test, and I trust whatever evil may be in store for us by those who wage war on the constitution and our rights under it, that I shall be able to turn at least to the past and say, "Up to that period when I was declining into the grave, I served a government I loved, and served it with my whole heart." Nor will I stop to compare services with those gentlemen who have fair phrases, whilst they undermine the very foundation of the temple our fathers built. It, however, there be here those who do really love the Union and the Constitution, which is the life-blood of the Union, the time has come when we should look calmly, though steadily, the danger which besets us, in the face.

Violent speeches denunciatory of people in any particular section of the Union; the arraignment of institutions which they inherrited and intend to transmit, as leprous spots on the body politic, are not the means by which the fraternity is to be preserved, or this Union rendered perpetual. These were not the arguments which our fathers made when, through the struggles of the revolutionary war, they laid the foundation of the Union These are not the principles on which our constitution, a bundle of compromises, was made. Then the navigating and the agricultural states did not war to see which could most injure the other; but each conceded something from that which it believed to be its own interest, to promote the welfare of the other. Those debates, whilst they brought up all that struggle which belong to opposite interests and opposite localities, show none of that bitterness which so unfortunately characterizes every debate in which this body is involved.

The meanest thing—I do not mean otherwise than the smallest thing—which can arise among us, incidentally, runs into this sectional agitation as though it were an epidemic, and gave its type to every disease. Not even could the committees of this body, when we first assembled, before any one had the excuse of excitement to plead, be organized without sectional agitation springing up. Forcibly, I suppose gravely and sincerely, it was contented here that a great wrong was done because New York, the great commercial state, and the emporium of commerce within her limits, was not represented upon the committee of commerce. This will go forth to remote corners, and descend, perhaps, to after times, as an instance in which the democratic party of the senate behaved with unfairness towards its opponents; for with it will not descend the fact that the democratic party arranged for itself its portion of the committees, taking the control of them, and left blanks on the committees to be filled by the opposition; that the opposition did fill the blanks; that the opposition had both the senators from New York; but did not choose to put either of them on that committe, though it afterwards formed the basis and staple of their complaint. * * *

THE CHINESE COOLIE TRADE.—The American ship Challenge, which arrived at Havana from China on the 10th inst., had on board 620 coolies, after losing 286 on the passage from dysentery and fevers. The Baltimore ship Kate Hooper, Captain Bowers, (in place of Capt. Jackson, deceased,) which arrived at Havana on the 12th inst., brought 616 Asiatic voluntary passengers after losing 22 on the passage by disease and killing five during the mutiny. It appears the Kate Hooper fell in with the ship Flying Childers, of Boston, at sea, and was indebted to her assistance in quelling the mutiny and in securing the coolies, who had set fire to the ship. The mutiny was not universal, however, among the Chinamen, but upon its suppression the ringleader was lynched by the "law and order" party of his countrymen, and hung up at the spanker gaff. A letter from Havana says:

To this date we have received, since April 10th, 1855, 17,644 Asiatics, for eight years' servitude in Cuba, of which more than twenty per cent have already disappeared. Died on the vessels engaged in the traffic, 3,117, during voyages, by suicides, disease, &c., more than one sixth of those taken on board, without including several casualties, mutinies, &c., which have caused the destruction of whole cargoes. Of some three or four thousand received previous to the 10th of April, 1855, nearly all have perished. It is not probable that a tenth will remain at the close of their eight years.

AN ENGLISH (PERHAPS AMERICAN) FOIBLE.—The London News says—

"The French ambassador, in receiving an address from the corporation of London (*which, however tardily it may be in recognising the merit of heroes, is always in hot haste with its homage to great folks*), read England a sort of lecture in reply to the congratulations on the escape of the emperor."

As soon as I heard that the Mechanics' Banking Association had burst up, said Snooks, I shinned it home as fast as I could to see if I had any of their bills.—"Well, had you any?" asked his eager friend. "Why, no. Having examined carefully, I found that I had no bills on that bank, nor on any other."

A French Will Story.

"Is she dead, then?"

"Yes, madam," replied a little gentleman in brown coat and short breeches.

"And her will?"

"Is going to be opened immediately here by her solicitor."

"Shall we inherit anything?"

"It must be supposed so; we have claims."

"Who is that miserably dressed personage who intrudes herself here?"

"O, she," said the little man, sneering—"she won't have much in the will. she is sister to the deceased."

"What, that Anne who wedded in 1812 a man of nothing—an officer?"

"Precisely so."

"She must have no small amount of impudence to present herself here before a respectable family."

"The more so, as sister Egerie, of noble birth, had never forgiven her that *mesalliance*."

Anne moved at this time across the room in which the family of the deceased was assembled. She was pale her fine eyes were filled with tears, and her face was furrowed by care with precious wrinkles.

"What do you come here for?" said, with great haughtiness, Madame de Villeboys, the lady who, a moment before, had been interrogating the little man who inherited with her.

"Madam," the poor lady replied, with humility, "I do not come here to claim a part of what does not belong to me; I come solely to see M. Dubois, my poor sister's solicitor, to inquire if she spoke of me in her last hour."

"What! do you think people busy themselves about you?" arrogantly observed Madame de Villeboys; "the disgrace of a great house—you, who wedded a man of nothing, a soldier of Bonaparte's!"

"Madam, my husband, although a child of the people, was a brave soldier, and. what is better, an honest man," observed Anne.

At this moment a venerable personage, the notary Dubois, made his appearance.

"Cease," he said, to reproach Anne with a union which her sister has forgiven her. Anne loved a generous, brave and good man, who had no other crime to reproach himself with than his poverty and the obscurity of his name. Nevertheless, had he lived, if his family had known him as I knew him, I, his old friend, Anne would be at this time happy and respected."

"But why is this woman here?"

"Because it is her place to be here," said the notary, gravely; "I, myself, requested her to attend here."

M. Dubois then proceeded to open the will:

"I, being in sound mind and heart, Egerie de Damfreming, retired as a boarder in the convent of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, dictate the following wishes as the expression of my formal desire and principal clause of my testament.

After my decease there will be found two hundred thousand francs in money at my notary's, besides jewelry cloths, and furniture, as also a chateau worth two hundred thousand francs.

"In the convent where I have been residing there will only be found my book, "Heures de la Vierge," a holy volume, which remains as it was when I took it with me at the time of the emigration. I desire that these three objects be divided into three lots.

"The first lot, the two hundred thousand francs in money.

"The second lot, the chateau, furniture, and jewels.

"The third lot, my book, "Heures de la Vierge."

"I have pardoned my sister Anne the grief which she has caused to us, and I would have comforted her in her sorrows if I had known sooner of her return to France. I comprise her in my will.

"Madame de Villeboys, my much beloved cousin, shall have the first choice.

"M. Vatry my brother-in-law, shall have the second choice.

"Anne will take the remaining lot."

"Ah! ah! said Vatry, "Sister Egerie was a good one; that is rather clever on her part?"

"Anne will only have the Prayer-book!" exclaimed Madame de Villeboys, laughing aloud. The notary interrupted her jocularity.

"Madame," he said "which lot do you choose?"

"The two hundred thousand francs in money."

"Have you quite made up your mind?"

"Perfectly so."

The man of law, addressing himself then to the good feeling of the lady, said, "Madame, you are rich, and Anne has nothing. Could you not leave her this lot, and take the book of prayers, which the eccentricity of the deceased has placed on a par with the other lots."

"You must be joking, M. Dubois!" exclaimed Madame de Villeboys; "you must really be very dull not to see the intention of sister Egerie in all this. Our honored cousin foresaw full well that her book of prayers would fall to the lot of Anne, who had the last choice.

"And what do you conclude from that?" inquired the notary.

"I couclude that she meant to intimate to her sister that repentance and prayer were the only help that she had to expect in this world.

"As she finished these words, Madame de Villeboys made a definite selection of the ready money for her share. Monsieur Vatry, as may be easily imagined, selected the chateu, furniture and jewels, as his lot.

"Monseiur Vatry," says M. Dubois to that gentleman "even suppose it had been the intention of the deceased to punish her sister, it would be noble on your part, millionarie as you are, to give up at least a portion of, your share to Anne, who wants it so much."

"Thanks for your kind advice, dear sir,' replied Vatry; "the mansion is situated on the very confines of my woods, and suits me admirably, all the more so that it is ready furnished. As to the jewels of Sister Egerie, they are reminiscences which one ought never to part with."

"Since it is so," said the notary, "my poor Madame Anne, here is the Prayer-book that remains to you."

Anne, attended by her son, a handsome boy with blue eyes, took her sister's old Prayer-book, and making her soon kiss it after her, said:

"Hector, kiss this book which belonged to your poor aunt, who is dead, but who would have loved you well had she known you. When you have learned to read, you will pray to Heaven to make you wise and good as your father was, and happier than your unfortunate mother."

The eyes of those who were present were filled with tears, notwithstanding their efforts to preserve an appearance of indifference.

The child embraced the old book with boyish fervor, and opening it afterward—

"O! mamma," he said, "what pretty pictures!"

"Indeed!" said the mother, happy in the gladness of her boy.

"Yes. The good Virgin, in a red dress, holding the infant Jesus in her arm. But why, mamma, has silk paper been put upon the pictures?"

'So that they might not be injured, my dear.'

"But mamma, why are there ten silk papers to each engraving?"

The mother looked, and uttering a sudden shriek, she fell into the arms of M. Dubois, the notary, who, addressing those present, said:

"Leave her alone, it won't be much; people don't die of these shocks. As for you, little one, addressing Hector, "give me that prayer-book; you will tear the engravings."

The inheritors withdrew, making various conjectures as to the cause of Anne's sudden illness, and the interest which the notary took in her. A month afterwards they met Anne and her son, exceedingly well, yet not extravagantly dressed, taking an airing in a two horse-chariot. This led them to make inquiries, and they ascertained that Madame Anne had recently purchased a hotel for one hundred and eighty thousand francs, and that she was giving a first-rate education to her son.—The news came like a thunderbolt upon them. Madame de Villeboys and M. de Vatry hastened to call upon the notary to ask for explanations. The good Dubois was working at his desk.

"Perhaps we are disturbing you?" said the arrogant old lady.

"No matter. I was in the act of settling a purchase in the state funds for Madame Anne."

"What!" exclaimed Vatry, "after purchasing house and equipages, she has still money to invest?"

"Undoubtedly so."

"But where did the money come from?"

"What! did you not see?"

"When?"

"When she shrieked upon seeing what the prayer-book contained which she inherited."

"We observed nothing."

"Oh! I thought that you saw it," said the sarcastic notary. "The prayer-book contained sixty engravings, and each engraving was covered by ten notes of a thousand francs each."

"Good Heavens!" exclaimed Vatry, thunderstruck.

"If I had only known?" shouted Madame de Villeboys.

"You had the choice," added the notary, "and I myself urged you to take the prayer-book, but you refused."

But who could have expected to find a fortune in a breviary."

The two baffled old egotists withdrew, their hearts swollen with passionate envy.

Madame Anne is still in Paris. If you pass by the Rue Lafitte on a fine Summer evening, you will see a charming picture on the first floor, illuminated by the pale reflection of a wax light.

A lady who has joined the two hands of her son, a fair child of six years of age, in prayer before an old book of "Heures de la Vierge," and for which a case in gold has been made.

"Pray for me, child," said the mother.

"And for who else," inquired the child.

For your father, your dear father, who perished without knowing you, without being able to love you."

"Must I pray to the saint, my patron?"

"Yes, my little friend; but do not forget a saint who watches us from heaven, and who smiles upon us from above the clouds."

"What is the name of that saint, mamma dear?"

The mother, then watering the fair child's head with her tears answered:

"Her name is—Sister Egerie."

Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.

The Recent Accident to Conductor Howell—Commendable Conduct of Supt. Fremont—An Example Worthy of Imitation—A Miserable Day—Returning from Richmond, etc.

WELDON, N. C., Feb. 23, 1858.

I called this morning to see Capt. Howell, who had the misfortune to get his leg broken some time since, and found him improving, though as a matter of course, very slowly. When I was with Capt. H., he took occasion to speak, with a deep feeling of gratitude, of the kindness of Col. Fremont, the General Superintendent of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, and handed me a letter which is so creditable to the head and heart of Col. Fremont, and speaks so strongly in praise of the conductors and other officers of the road, that I could not refrain from asking a copy for publication in your paper. This letter was written immediately after the accident, and is as follows:

WILMINGTON & WELDON RAILROAD CO.,
Office Chief Engineer and Sup'd't,
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 15, 1858.

J. M. Howell, Esq., Conductor W. & W. R. R.—*My Dear Sir*:—I regret very sincerely to learn that you have met with so painful and troublesome an accident as the fracture of a limb. I take pleasure, however, in assuring you that, though deprived of the power of locomotion as you will be for some weeks, and the company of your services, yet your compensation will not be diminished on that account. The generous and very creditable offer of your brother conductors has rendered it entirely within my power to say this without reference to higher authority. It was my intention, when the facts were first communicated to me, to have sought from the proper authorities an order to continue you on the pay roll, which authority would have been readily granted by the President. The action of the conductors renders this unnecessary, and at the same time gives an earnest that the proper *esprit du corps* exists among the officers of the road. This spirit of kindness and generosity I shall not fail to encourage on all occasions, as it not only adds to the efficiency of the service, but makes you more respectable and worthy of the offices you hold. It will not be necessary for the conductors to do all the *extra* work they propose to take upon themselves. I shall be able to aid in this from time to time by an occasional trip from some of the other company's officers.

Wishing you a speedy recovery,

I am very truly yours,

S. L. FREMONT, Eng'r and Supt.

In addition to what I have already said, I could say much more in praise of the management and officers of this road, but I refrain until some future day.

Yesterday it rained and hailed and sleeted all day, and last night a snow wound up the celebration, so far as the elements were concerned. This morning dawned bright and clear, a light, thin coating of snow covered the ground and house tops, and gave a more pleasing aspect to the earth than was presented by yesterday's mud.

A good many persons are returning from Richmond to-day, and among them I notice Hon. Wm. H. Polk and lady, of Tennessee.

I will write you again in a few days.

ESTRANGERO.

Gen. Scott in the Virginia Legislature.

On Saturday, Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott visited the Virginia Legislature, and was received by both branches with marks of distinguished respect. In the upper House, after listening to the welcome pronounced by the President, Gen. Scott said:

*Mr

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1858.

☞ Surrounding circumstances depress or elevate our feelings. They give to the impressions of our mind a sombre or cheerful tone, as the case may be. And these impressions reproduce and intensify themselves by causing us to see everything through the medium of a distorted mental vision, so that, after a while it is impossible to discriminate between cause and effect, or to say which is which.

We have looked this morning over our exchanges.—Turned them over and over, and then re-turned them again, but whether the fault be in us or in them, we have been unable to shake off the uncomfortable feeling which their perusal has awakened. Somehow, there seems to be an unusual developement of evil and unhappy things—of suffering and sudden death, of failures and distress, of murders and suicides. Seldom any terrible accident unaccompanied by some dark imputation—seldom any failure unaccompanied by suspicion.

A fire at midnight wraps a hotel in flames and some thirty persons perish miserably. And yet even this is hardly accepted as an accident. It is asserted that some miscreant or miscreants set the Pacific Hotel in St. Louis on fire, yea, even the proprietor does not escape suspicion, when it turns out that he had really no interest, but that the real interest belonged to parties with whom he was at feud. How the standard of dollars and cents is brought forward to measure everything!

Even our own section has not been without its record of blood. Nor has the element of avarice been wanting to lend to that record its darkest lines. We allude to the murder of poor Shaw, the wagoner.

Death, too, has been busy in our midst, sweeping off numbers, especially of the young. Many a mother's heart has been wrung by a grief that the world knows not of.

Congress has been much taken up with refractory witnesses upon bribery and corruption cases. It would seem as if nothing was any longer sacred from scheming, corruption and money-seeking; or, at any rate, as if nobody any longer had faith in anything being thus sacred. The times are out of joint, or our perceptions are. Perhaps we see these things through a jaundiced medium, or perhaps we see them with too little disguise or illusion—who shall say?

The air is cold out of doors, but they say it is pleasant. We are glad to hear this—glad that somebody feels well and able to rejoice in his strength.

March.—March, this year is the good old traditional month that comes in like a lion or a polarbear. Blowing and freezing at night, freezing and blowing during the day time—cold generally, but comfortable if you are well clothed, well fed, well housed and well warmed.—Under other circumstances, we think frosty weather is not the thing it is cracked up for. If there be peach blooms, or any other kind of blooms, they must bloom in some other region than this. Still, the sun shines down warm and glorious—no dim and cloudy luminary, like the thing that passes for a sun in more pluvius climes, but the same jolly old sun that Apollo used to drive round the heavens in his two horse buggy with long manes and tails to the horses.

The old proverb which says that March comes in like a ferocious animal, also states, for our comfort, that it goes out like a lamb. With the recollection of several Marches before us, we feel inclined to say—bah! But when March really does come in so fiercely there is a hope that it will go out in better humor, and surely it cannot go out in worse.

☞ Our neighbour of the *Herald* in its yesterday's issue has a pretty long article *down on* Senator Biggs, because he was not willing to go for a *carte blanche* to pay for the entertainment of a Turkish officer who comes or is to come to this country to get a vessel of war built for the Turkish Government. It may look unfashionable for us to say that we agree with Mr. Biggs, so far as he goes, but think that he does not go far enough.—If the Turkish Government wants a ship of war built and desires to have it built in the United States, it is the business of that Government and of the contractor who may get the job. The Government is not the contractor for such jobs. It has no more to do with them than it has with any other contracts. The Turkish officer is not accredited to the government in any other way, and we cannot but look upon any money spent upon him because he comes to have a ship built here, as so much of a premium given to encourage one private interest at the expense of the general fund. We would go for treating Mr. Mehemed Pasha with all due courtesy, and no more. We think the whole matter of paying his expenses wrong. If New York or Boston ship-builders want his job, let them treat and honeyfuggle him. We think everybody is ashamed of the Kossuth humbug, and this is a dozen times worse. If Mr. Biggs finally voted against the whole thing, he was right. There may be, and there are courtesies which ought to be extended to distinguished strangers, and the salary of the Chief Executive ought to be large enough to permit him to extend these courtesies, at his own option and as a matter of course, but this congressional appropriation in such a case is a humbug.

What is Mehemed Pacha to us? What to us if he does give Mr. Webb or some other northern ship-builder a job? We cannot see for the life of us. Nor can we see why we of North Carolina should help pay for drumming custom for northern ship-builders. Let them pay their own runners.

The report says that when it was proposed to make an indefinite appropriation to pay the expenses of the Turkish person while superintending the building of a ship of war, Mr. Biggs proposed to limit the expense to five thousand dollars. So far as the principle is concerned, one dollar is just as bad as one hundred. This amendment we presume Mr. Biggs proposed in Committee of the Whole, with the intention of voting against the whole bill when it came before the Senate.

Daily Journal, 2d inst.

☞ On Wednesday of last week, Geo. Davis, Esq., of Wilmington, delivered, before the Cheraw, S. C., Lyceum, his lecture on "The Last Days of Royalty in North Carolina." Of this effort, a writer in the Pee Dee Herald says: "We are merely echoing the opinion we have since very generally heard expressed, when we say that a more eloquent display of chaste, manly, patriotic eloquence was never before heard within the walls of our Lyceum Hall." The writer, who is evidently a man of cultivation, proceeds to review Mr. Davis' lecture, and in terms of the highest commendation.

☞ Will the editors of the Goldsboro' *Tribune* be so kind as to favor us with a copy of their paper of last week—of the 25th February. We find we have stirred up a little fuss by speaking out in meeting. Our friends of the *Tribune*, and our cotemporaries of the *Standard* must be aware that we are given to such things when we know ourselves to be right, as we do in this case.—But we do not wish to multiply words just now. All in good time, and the hardest fend off, if our cotemporaries *will* have it so.

☞ The Elizabeth City *Sentinel* goes for a Convention of the "Whig and American" party, and says that if the Executive Committee of that party will not issue a call for such Convention, then it ought to be issued by the editors of the Greensboro' *Patriot and Flag*.

Our One Appointment.—North Carolina gave 12,000 majority to Mr. Buchanan, and has got the *offer* of one Consulate, which we understand the gentleman, Mr. Daney, declines.

On last Monday night a week, all the prisoners in the jail of Guilford county, in this State, contrived to make their way out and make their escape. One of them, Col. Whittington, was put in for passing counterfeit money. He was re-taken and ensconced in his former abode.

The elders and deacons of the Presbyterian church in North Carolina held a session last week in Greensboro', for the purpose of promoting the interests and advancing the cause of Christianity. One of the leading questions brought before that body was what steps they should take in order to procure a more ample support for their preachers.

The Greensboro' correspondent of the Petersburg *Express*, under date of the 26th ult., says: "We learn, by letter from Elizabeth City, that about $60,000 of the money belonging to the Farmers' Bank of that place has recently been found concealed in a safe belonging to Mr. W. W. Griffin, former Cashier of said Bank.—Rascality, like murder, always will out, and should be punished, but public sentiment is too apt to brand a man who steals a dollar as a thief, while he who steals thousands is a gentleman."

☞ We notice that the flags of the shipping in our harbor are at half-mast to-day out of respect to the memory of Capt. Charles G. Freeman, commander of the Brig S. P. Brown, engaged in the trade between this port and the island of Cuba. Captain Freeman, who died at Havana on the 19th Feb'y, of small pox, aged about 43 years, was a native of Denmark, but for the last twenty-five years a citizen of Newport, Rhode Island, where he leaves a wife and three children to mourn his death. He had been employed in the Cuba trade from this port for a number of years, and by his uniform kindness and gentlemanly deportment had made a large number of friends, by whom his death is deeply regretted. All who knew him speak of him as a good officer and a clever man.—*Daily Journal, 2d inst.*

☞ Messrs. W. H. Bunn and D. S. Richardson have started a new paper at Wilson, the seat of justice for the county of the same name, in this State, and the first issue is before us. It is called the *Wilson Ledger*,—is of respectable size, neatly printed, and well "got up." It is published weekly at $2 a year, in advance, and if the promise of the first number be redeemed by subsequent issues, it will be cheap at that, and ought to be in the hands of every citizen in its section of country. We wish Messrs. Bunn and Richardson the utmost success.

Big Hog.—A correspondent from Kenansville writes us about a hog recently butchered in Duplin county, which he thinks, will go ahead of anything in that line which has yet been reported. Mr. Jacob Bostick, of Duplin county, recently butchered a hog, thirty months old, which weighed 632 pounds. It was certainly "large for its age." Old Duplin is hard to beat.

More Big Hogs.—Stephen Herring, Esq., of Duplin county, near Kenansville, killed a hog lately, two years and two months old, that weighed 595 pounds; also seven of fifteen months old that averaged 226 pounds.

☞ So Santa Anna *is* going back to Mexico to assume the Presidency for the last time. So says a Havana letter received at New York.

See reports of Meetings in Sampson and Brunswick. They breathe the true Democratic spirit.

A Terrible Calamity in Newbern, N. C.

We barely had time to allude, in a portion of our last issue, to the disastrous fire which occurred in this town on the morning of the 23d ult., and to the painful and distressing fact that two children perished in the flames.

The fire originated in the dwelling house occupied by Mr. Thos. J. Marshall, in the upper part of town. It was discovered between the hours of twelve and one o'clock. The family slept up stairs, with the exception of the servant girl, who was on the lower floor. The first intimation Mr. M. had of his house being on fire, was in hearing his name called by the girl, who had some difficulty in awaking him, when he aroused and found himself almost suffocated with smoke. He awoke his wife and then immediately sprang for the stairs, but found them and the whole of the lower portion of the back part of the building enveloped in flames. With no other means of egress their only alternative was to jump from the upper stair window into the street. This Mr. M. instantly done, the idea occurring to him at the time, that he would procure a ladder from some of the neighbors and thus be enabled to save his wife and children; but, upon searching the neighborhood he could not find one sufficiently small for him to be able to carry it himself, nor could he arouse the neighbors in time for them to be of any assistance to him. Despairing of saving them in this way, and being almost frantic, he returned to his house which was then almost entirely in flames, and shouted to his wife to throw the children to him from the window and then jump out herself; but, as the words were uttered, he heard her screams below stairs. Rushing in through the fire and smoke he found her lying on the floor, where she had fallen overcome by fright and suffocation, and totally unable to account for the manner in which she had descended the stairs, as they were nearly a complete sheet of flame. On reaching the street Mrs. M. stated that one of her children (an infant about 6 months old) was on the floor where she was found, when some one rushed in and rescued it; not, however, without its having sustained very serious, and, we fear, fatal injury. Another effort was now made to save the other children, but, alas! too late! The ladder was quickly ascended by the frantic father, who attempted to effect an entrance, but, when the windows were opened, nothing but a complete mass of fire and smoke met his agonizing gaze, entirely precluding the possibility of his entering the room or of his children being alive. It was then that hope forsook the bosoms of the unfortunate parents, and they realized the terrible and heart-rendering fact that their children had perished. Terrible thought! Who can imagine their feelings at this awful moment?

It is always considered a heart-rending dispensation when children are taken from their parents by causes common to humanity; when they can sit by their bedside, soothe their sufferings, and smooth their passage to the grave; but, oh, how horrible! how doubly horrible, to suffer as they suffered and to die as they died. It should be a consolation, however, to the sorrow-stricken couple, that though the sufferings of their children *were* great, they are *now* at rest.

The children were both boys, the eldest, John Davis, being 4 years and 8 months old, and the other, William Edward, was 2 years and 7 months.

There were five buildings destroyed, two of which belonged to the estate of the late Capt. M. A. Outten.

Taking every thing into consideration, this was one of the most distressing calamities that has ever happened in our town, and we hope never to have to record a similar one.

P. S. Since writing the above, Mr. Marshall's only remaining child, Abram Outten, has died from the effects of the fire. It lingered until Sunday evening last, when death terminated its sufferings.—*Newbern Union 2d inst.*

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

Clinton,	March	12th.
Goldsboro',	"	14th, Sunday.
St. Marks, Deep River,	"	16th.
Pittsboro',	"	18th and 19th.
Chapel Hill,	"	21st, Sunday.
Hillsboro',	"	22d, p. m., and 23d, p m.
St. Mary's, Orange Co.,	"	23d, a. m.
Graham,	"	24th, p. m.
Greensboro',	"	25th, p. m.
Lexington,	"	26th, p. m.
Salisbury,	"	28th, Sunday.
Mocksville,	"	30th.
St. Andrew's, Rowan co.,	"	31st.
Christ Church,	"	April 1st.
St. James', Iredell co.,	"	2d, Good Friday.
Charlotte,	"	4th, Easter Sunday.
St. Mary's, Raleigh,	"	5th, p. m.

Homicide.—We learn that on Saturday afternoon last at 2 o'clock, Mr. Thomas Munroe was shot by Archibald McDougald, and died of his wounds about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening. The difficulty between the parties originated in a dispute as to the right to a small tract of land, and has been of long standing, we hear. A quarrel on Saturday resulted fatally, as above stated.

Both were citizens of this county, residing on Little River, about 14 miles from town. Mr. Munroe wae 55 to 60 years old; McDougald about 50. The latter has escaped.

We have heard of no other particulars sufficiently authenticated to render them proper for publication.

Fay. Observer 1st inst.

Three Days Later from Europe.

Halifax, Feb. 27.—The steamer America, from Liverpool, with dates to the 13th inst., arrived here to-day.

The steamer North American arrived out on the 11th inst.

The doings of the English parliament have been unimportant.

Lord Palmerston's motion for leave to introduce his India bill vesting the government of India in the crown was being debated.

There are rumors of an extensive modification of the French ministry.

A collision had occurred off Holyhead between the steamer North America and the bark Leander, of Bath, for New Orleans. The bark was sunk and ten lives lost.

The wife of Capt. Custis was among those lost on the Leander. The captain and eleven others were saved by the steamer.

England.—In the House of Commons on the 12th inst., Sir George Greay said the evidence offered by the French government of the complicity of Mazzini, Ledru Rollin and others in Pianeri's attempt to assassinate the Emperor was deemed insufficient and the British government declined to interfere.

Lord Palmerston explained his India bill. It proposes a council of eight persons to go out in rotation every two years. The president to be one of the secretaries of state. No action was taken.

France.—Marshal Valliant, Minister of War, has resigned. He will be succeeded by General Neil.—Count Valenski will go ambassador to London, and Persiguy will return to France to take a seat in the privy council.

Marshal Pellessier is expected to be appointed commander-in-chief at Paris, in the place of Gen. Maguan, who, it is said, is going as ambassador to Russia.

Copenhagen is to be fortified immediately.

From Havana.

New York, Feb. 28.—The steamer Empire City, from New Orleans with dates to the 20th, arrived this afternoon. She also brings Havana dates of the 23d.

The Spanish frigate Belen and the steam frigate Beznezuela sailed on the 23d from Havana, as was reported for Vera Cruz.

Sugar was quiet; Molasses firm; Exchange tending downward; freights lower.

From Washington.

Washington, March 1.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed a large number of appointments made during the recess of Congress.

Dr. Wm. J. Jones has been nominated as postmaster of Washington, in the place of Mr. Berrett, whose commission has expired.

The nomination of Mr. Cook, postmaster of Chicago, was warmly debated for two hours. The discussion involved questions concerning his moral integrity.—Pending the question on the nomination an adjournment took place.

George Ashbun was before the tariff investigating committee this morning. According to all accounts he said he knew nothing whatever concerning the matter about which he was interrogated.

The Matteson investigating committee hold their first meeting on Wednesday.

General Whitfield, in a letter received here to-day, says that Lane's party has served upon him a notice to quit, threatening that unless he does so to assasinate him. He he has sent his family out of Kansas, but he is resolved to remain. He says that house burning and murders are frequent. In the county opposite St. Joseph, Mo., Mr. Forman and his family have been driven out, and several have been killed. Also, in the county above, similar outrages have been prepetrated.

Prominent democratic members of Congress have calculated that Kansas and Minnesota bills combined will pass the Senate by six or eight, and the House by about fifteen majority.

Sam'l Medary, postmaster, at Columbus, Ohio, is among those confirmed by the Senate to-day.

The Santa Fe Mail.—Later from the Plains.

St. Louis, March 2.—The Santa Fe mail has been received here. Capt. Marcy reached that vicinity on the 2d of February. The journey wrs attended with the loss of his mules and great hardships

He would, however, make new purchases, on the presumption that the expedition would prove entirely successful, and put Col. Johnston in possession of the means of transportation to Utah much earlier in the spring than supplies could reach him from the States.

A difficulty had occurred between Surveyor General Kelly's party and the Mexicans, near Albuquerque.—Two of the latter were killed.

Mr. Hockaday, the new district attorney for Utah, from Colonel Johnston's camp, has arrived here with government despatches. He denies that Col. J.'s troops were put upon half rations.

Movements and Schemes of Santa Anna, &c.

New York, March 2.—A letter received here from Havana says that Santa Anna is expected here from St. Thomas, and intends shortly to proceed to Mexico in a Spanish war steamer, when he will assume the presidency for the last time.

Gov. Walker's last letter appears in the Times of this morning.

Diplomatic Refugees in England.

The subjoined is the text of the despatch from Count Walewski, the French minister for foreign affairs, to Count Persigny, the French minister at London, and by the latter communicated to Lord Clarendon, relating to the residence in England of refugees from the continent:

Paris, Jan. 20.

M. le Comte: The legal proceeding which has been commenced in regard to the criminal attempt recently made on the person of the Emperor is taking its course, and we shall shortly ascertain its definitive result; but there is a point upon which even now we cannot entertain any doubt. This fresh attempt, like those which preceded it, has been devised in England.

It was in England that Pianori formed the plan of striking the Emperor; it was from London that in an affair the recollection of which is still recent, Mazzini, Ledru-Rollin, and Campanella directed the assassins whom they had furnished with arms. It is there, also, that the authors of the last plot have leisurely prepared their means of action, have studied their means of action have studied and constructed their instruments of destruction which they have employed, and it is from thence they set out to carry their plans into execution.

In recording these circumstances, I at once add how much the government of the Emperor is persuaded of the sincerity of the sentiments of reprobation which they created in England. It is equally convinced, that with such proofs in their possession of the abuse of hospitality, the English government and people understand at once to what extent we are justified in directing our attention to them.

No one appreciates and respects more than we do the liberality with which England is disposed to exercise the right of asylum in regard to foreigners, victims of politic struggles. France, for her part, has always looked upon it as a duty of humanity never to close her frontiers to any honorable person in misfortune, whatever might be the party to which he belonged; and his Majesty's government does not complain that its opponents should find refuge on the English soil, and live there in peace, remaining faithful to their opinions, to their very passions, under the protection of the British laws.

But, M. le Comte, how different is the attitude of the skilful demagogues established in England! It is no longer the hostility of misguided individuals, manifesting itself by all the excesses of the press and all the violences of language; it is no longer even the work of the factious, seeking to rouse opinion and to approve disorder; it is assassination, elevated to doctrine, preached openly, practised in repeated attempts, the most recent of which has just struck Europe with amazement. Ought, then, the right of assylum to protect such a state of things? Is hospitality due to assassins? Ought the English legislation to contribute to favor their designs and their plans, and can it continue to shelter persons who, by their flagrant acts, place themselves beyond the pale of common right and under the ban of humanity?

In submitting these questions to her Britanic Majesty's government, the government of the Emperor does not merely discharge a duty towards itself; it re-echoes the sentiment of the country, which, under the influence of the most legitimate anxiety, calls upon it to do so; and which, in a matter where the common interest among all nations and all governments is so clear, considers itself entitled to reckon upon the concurrence of England. The repetition and wickedness of these guilty enterprises expose France to a danger against which we are bound to provide.

Her Britanic Majesty's government can assist us in averting it by affording us a guranty of security which no State can refuse to a neighboring State, and which we are authorized to expect from an ally. Fully relying, moreover, on the high sense of the English cabinet, we refrain from indicating in any way, the measures which it may see fit to take in order to comply with this wish. We rest entirely upon it for estimating the decisions which it shall deem best calculaated to attain the object; and we are firmly persuaded that we shall not have appealed in vain to its conscience and to its good-will.

You will have the goodness to read this despatch to Lard Gharendon, and to leave with him a copy of it.

Receive, &c., A. WALEWSKI.

A CARD.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 27th, 1858.

I regret the necessity of asking a place in your columns, but erroneous statements in articles of the Herald of the 24th and 27th inst., in regard to the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, make it my duty to do so. I will be as brief as possible, but, in order that I may not have to ask your indulgence again, I desire to notice all the points which call for it.

1st. North Carolina Bank notes are notoriously at a discount of from three to ten per cent. in the States where the railroads for which we sell tickets are located. Does any man in his senses expect those roads to receive such funds in payment of tickets sold at their own offices? What may be the intrinsic value of such notes they cannot stop to inquire. Corporations, like individuals, have debts to pay, and they can only receive from their debtors funds which their creditors will receive from them.

2d. If it be conceded that these railroads would rightfully refuse uncurrent North Carolina notes, when tendered to them for tickets at their own offices, is not the same thing right when their tickets are offered for sale here? A series of railroads agree to form a joint ticket, mainly to secure travel over their line which would be likely to take a rival route, and, generally, each road abates a certain per cent. of its usual fare. A through ticket also saves a traveler some trouble, by dispensing with the necessity of frequent purchases of tickets, and thus travel is encouraged. But because such a ticket is offered to the traveler in Wilmington to Montgomery or Memphis, at a reduced price from the regular fare, to save him expense and trouble, shall he, therefore, be allowed to pay in other than funds worth par to the real owner of the ticket? Because the road reduces its fare from ten to twenty per cent., and employs an agent to sell him one ticket for seven hundred miles, instead of leaving him to buy six different tickets, ought the road also to lose five per cent. more by the receipt of uncurrent funds?

But, 3rd, it is said "if the W. & M. R. R. sells tickets as the agent of various Southern roads, those roads also sell tickets as the agents of that Company, and in the course of the year the through travel going one way is about equal to that which goes the other; the balances, therefore, against the Manchester Company *cannot* be very heavy." Now this is affirmed with such positiveness, that I shall be diffident in my denial. I will not hastily assume that the writer in the Herald has asserted so unqualifiedly as a fact, that of which he knew absolutely nothing. But with becoming modesty, I desire to say that the Treasurer of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road states the fact quite differently and with equal positiveness. From his account, which is before me, I find that for the twelve months ending on the 30th January, 1857, the total balance against the W. & M. R. R. was one hundred and twenty-nine thousand, three hundred and thirteen dollars and thirty-seven cents, ($129,313 37.)

I am the more inclined to believe that the Treasurer may be right, from the fact that we are agents to sell tickets over fifteen hundred miles of road, while all our agents in return sell for us over only one hundred and seventy-one miles.

But, 4th, it is said that "an arrangement therefore might be very easily made with the Bank, where its deposits are kept, by which the Bank would be bound to furnish such funds as these various Southern roads would be willing to receive." Now, this again excites my surprise. My worthy friend, the President of that Bank, I am sure will testify, that for the last two months I have besieged him almost incessantly to make some arrangement by which I could remit the moneys due to Southern roads. He thinks, that the arrangement said to exist between the Wilmington & Weldon Road and its Bank of deposite is not applicable to our situation, and declines to make it. He did agree to, and does furnish the Company for such Commercial Bank Notes as we receive, satisfactory funds at par. I myself had an interview with every other Bank President and earnestly requested them to accede to this arrangement. I told them if they refused this, we must either break up the through ticket arrangement or refuse to receive their notes for such tickets, and urged them not to allow their notes to be thus discredited at home.

I proposed to the Bank of Wilmington, (which was supposed to have the largest circulation,) that if the Banks would consent to this, we would daily deposit with each Bank the amount of its own notes that we received for through tickets.

The proposition was declined by all the Banks, when it was again repeated in writing, under the instructions of my Board; it was again declined. And on this point let me add, that on Wednesday, the 17th inst., when there was thirty thousand dollars due by the W. & M. R. R., most of which had been due more than two months, when I was in almost daily receipts of letters from Presidents of Southern roads, earnestly urging remittances; when I had, in consequence, been instructed by my Board to buy exchange to pay our debt at any price, I called at *every Bank* in the town of Wilmington, and offered three per cent. for Northern exchange, and *could not buy a dollar*. I did more. At the instance of the Cashier of ths Bank of Cape Fear, I went to several houses on the wharf, who were said to deal in exchange, and not a dollar could be had.

It was on my return to my office that I issued the order forbidding our ticket agent to receive N. C. Bank notes for tickets over other roads. Is there a just man in the town of Wilmington who will censure me for that order? As President of the Road, I am held responsible by other roads, and by the public, for its general management. These funds were under my charge as Trust Funds—not the funds of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad. And the Presidents of other roads appealed to me, personally, to attend to the matter, setting forth their urgent necessities, and complaining of the injustice of withholding such funds in such times as these. And yet, with the money lying in the Bank, I was powerless to remit a dollar, and had to endure that mortification which any right-minded man must feel under such circumstances.

On this statement I appeal to the candor of the Herald "if the Company has" *not* "tried and *f ailed*, and if he has not done us "injury and injustice." And I will add that, as my "financiering" has "failed," and he thinks "arrangements might be *very easily made*," if he will devote a little time to it and tell me *where* to "remove the deposites," I will do so promptly, and give him a free ticket over our road besides for this year, upon the condition only that he guarantees us the same discount line that we now have at the Commercial Bank.

But badinage apart, ought the W. & M. R. R. to pay this discount. Can the President of the road agree to do so without treachery to those who have entrusted their interests to his hands? The Literary Fund of North Carolina holds two hundred thousand dollars of our stock; the children of the State have a right to look to us for faithful and careful administration of our funds.—The State of South Carolina holds two hundred thousands dollars of our stock; also, the town of Wilmington holds one hundred thousand dollars. And the individual Stockholders of the road, who have gone without the interest on their money for nearly ten years now—all these are impatient for dividends, and have a right to scrutinize our expenditures. When these parties appear in the Convention of Stockholders, how am I to justify such an appropriation of *their money*? Can I rightfully say that I did this to protect the credit of the Banks. *Their Stockholders* get their dividends.

The Banks will not pay the W. & M. R. R. when our Treasurer goes there with their promises to pay.—Their paper is worthless to us to pay our debts abroad. They actually buy up their own paper at three or five per cent. But their stockholders get their eight or ten per cent. dividends. And the Herald charges that it is "unjust" and "discreditable" that we do not consent to uphold their credit by this great sacrifice of our money. I am sure our stockholders will not so think. I am sure they hold me in honor bound to guard *their* interests: *they* have trusted me and I will be true to them. I disclaim, indeed, any hostility to the Banks or any Bank. I myself was born upon the Cape Fear, and the day will never come when I will discredit North Carolina or any institution of hers. But my North Carolina training taught me always to be faithful to any trust I had assumed, however unpleasant or unpopular the discharge of duty might become, and I shall firmly discharge it in this case.

WM. S. MULLINS,
Pres't W. & M. R. R. Co.

Wordsworth's Solitary Joke.—We have heard of single speech Hamilton, and "one idea" people by the hundred, but we never knew that the author of The Excursion made but one witticism in his life. He was the cause of many by other people:

One evening at Talfourd's the conversation turned to wit. Moore, Sydney Smith, Barham, and many eminent men were there. Wordsworth, the great poet, said, "I don't think I ever was witty but *once* in my life!" This, of course, induced all to beg he would relate his solitary witticism. "Some time ago," continued Wordsworth, "as I was standing at my gate at Rydal Mount, a man came up to me, and asked if I had seen his wife pass that way? Whereupon I said, 'Why my good man, this is the first time that I have heard that you ever had a wife,'" when Wordsworth stopped. All roared with laughter at the absurdity, and the old poet to his dying day considered the merriment his obtuseness occasioned, as a tribute to his wit.

For the Journal.

Supposed Murder and Robbery.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:—This community has been shocked by the mysterious disappearance of Jas. E. Shaw, a wagoner, from Alamance county, whose wagon and team, trunks, cargo, &c., together with a large amount of valuable papers, were found in the possession of Bythel Mitchell, and who has not been heard of since he came to said Mitchell's house, on the 18th ult. A large portion of the citizens of the surrounding neighborhood have been in search of the body for the last two days, without success, though, from traces already discovered, he was evidently murdered in the yard of said Mitchell. The citizens have determined to meet and search from day to day until the body is recovered. Bythel Mitchell, a white man, and Henry Patrick and Joshua Freeman, colored men, have been committed to jail on suspicion of having been accessory to, or having committed the foul deed. The friends of said Shaw, we hope, will come and take possession of his property as soon as they receive this notice, as no doubts are entertained of his murder. We forbear giving the circumstances in full at present. ***

Maxwell's Brunswick Co., N. C., March 1st, 1858.

For the Journal.

Whiteville, March 3d, 1858.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:—The body of J. E. Shaw, the missing wagoner, has been found in an island in a large bay near Bythell Mitchell's house, about one foot under the surface. A jury of inquest has been engaged for two days examining the witnesses, without coming to a final decision. They will meet again to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, at this place, to proceed with the case.

Shaw must have come to his death from the effects of two or more blows on the head, inflicted with an axe, as the skull is broken in such a way as to leave no doubt of this fact.

Mitchell and others have been under examination to-day; and to-morrow will, we have no doubt, bring the whole subject to light. We will then give the circumstances of the case in full, which we forbear doing at present. Respectfully, etc., ***

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting in Sampson.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Sampson, held at the Court House in Clinton, on Saturday the 27th day of February, the meeting was organized by calling Dr. Thomas Bunting to the Chair, and appointing James A. Ferrall, Esq., Secretary.

The Chairman upon taking the seat addressed the meeting, setting forth its object in a clear and forcible style, and impressing upon the democracy the necessity for activity, energy and determined action in the coming campaign.

On motion of Allmand A. McKoy, Esq., the Chairman appointed a Committee of five to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting. In accordance with said motion, the Chairman appointed the following Committee, viz: Allmand A. McKoy, Richard C. Holmes, William G. Fowler, Thomas H. Holmes and Arthur Brown, who submitted the following resolutions through their Chairman, Allmand A. McKoy, Esq., which preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, It is proposed by the Democratic State Committee to hold a Convention in the town of Charlotte, on the 14th day of April next, for the purpose of nominating some suitable Democrat as our standard bearer in the next Gubernatorial contest: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the call for the State Democratic Convention, and that the time and place both meet with our approbation, and that we do pledge ourselves to the active and zealous support of any worthy Democrat who is nominated by that Convention, believing as we do, that the assembled wisdom of the Democracy of North Carolina will avoid all sectional and personal prejudice, and partialities, and looking alone to the good of the country will unite on some true and tried Democrat (who is wholly opposed to distribution,) whose ability will bear aloft our glorious insignia in the coming campaign.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint *fifty* delegates to represent the county of Sampson in said Convention, and that the Chairman and Secretary be added to the list.

Resolved, That we approve of the policy, as recommended by some of the Democratic journals, viz: that each county cast its vote in the Convention, in accordance with the vote given by said county to Gov. Bragg in the last election.

Resolved, That the public lands should remain as a source of revenue from which to supply our National Treasury, or as homes for those patriots who have served their country in time of need, and that we still adhere to our settled and determined opposition to the schemes of distribution.

Resolved, That we still cherish the same attachment to the well defined principles of the Democratic party, as laid down in its National and State platforms, and that we still have an abiding confidence in the administration of President Buchanan, and believe he has fulfilled the pledges made for him by his friends, and has, so far, proved himself a statesman and a patriot.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of President Buchanan's message, and particularly that portion of it which relates to banks and banking, and we do recommend to the party at large to make some move on the subject, in order that the currency of our State may not be subject to the depressions which it has hitherto been; and we do earnestly appeal to the law-making powers to direct and control, as far as in their power lies, the monied institutions of our State—believing, as we do, that at the termination of a crisis is the proper time for reforms such as the times demand and the wants of the people requre.

Resolved, That the administration of Gov. Bragg commands our most hearty approval. We are proud of him as our fellow citizen and as the fearless and faithful executive officer of our State. He has already shown that he will stand by the rights of the people and protect the constitution; and he still holds the same high place in the estimation of the democracy of Sampson that he held at the last election, when they rolled up their whole strength to his support.

Resolved, That our esteemed representative, the Hon. Warren Winslow, still retains our confidence undiminished, and we are gratified to find his name among the committee men on the Kansas question—believing, as we do, that upon the discharge of that duty hangs, in a more or less degree the peace and quiet of our country.

The chairman, in accordance with the second resolution, appointed the following delegates:

Dr. Isaac Hobbs, Isham McLam, Hiram Cooper, J. B. Herring, William C. Dudley, Kilbee Lassiter, Hardy Warren, George H. Daughtry, Solomon I. Faison, Henry H. Hodges, Noel Jones, Dr. Elias F. Shaw, Robert Bell, John B. Lane, M. J. Faison, George W. Hobbs, William Bowden, Lallister M. White, William A. Faison, David Thompson, James M. Mosley, John Barden, John S. Parrish, Henry Matthis, Patrick Murphy, William H. Thomson, James P. Treadwell, Owen H. Johnson, Haywood Boykin, Hosea J. Hobbs, Dr. John W. Owen, Lott Riche, Sen., Oliver P. White, Fleet Cooper, William G. Fowler, Bluman H. Crumpler, Joseph Herring, David Smith, Allmand A. McKoy, Thomas H. Holmes, William S. Devane, Solomon Boykin, James S. Hines, Edward L. Faison, Henry Moore, John W. Brown, Isaac Boykin, Calton Sessom, John Fowler, Dr. William McKoy, Richard C. Holmes, Isaiah McPhail, Hardy L. Spell, Oliver P. Matthis, Amos Herring, Richard D. Mosley.

Resolved, That the Secretary forward a copy of these proceedings to the Wilmington Journal, with the request that the North Carolinian, Raleigh Standard, and other Democratic papers copy.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Officers, and the meeting adjourned

THOMAS BUNTING, *Ch'm.*

James A. Ferrall, *Secretary.*

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting in Smithville.

A meeting of the Democrats of Brunswick was held at the Court House, in Smithville, on the evening of Monday, March 1st, 1858.

On motion of Mr. Rufus Galloway, Dr. John H. Hill was called to the Chair, and Franklin Galloway and J. H. Hill, Esqr's., appointed Secretaries. The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman in a few brief and lucid remarks.

On motion of Owen D. Holmes, Esq., a committeee of six was appointed by the Chair, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: John D. Taylor, Rufus Galloway, R. W. Woodside, Jesse Lancaster, John Mercer, Owen D. Holmes, to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting.

After a short absence, the Committee, through their Chairman, John D. Taylor, Esq., reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the proposition to hold a Democratic State Convention at Charlotte, on the 13th April next, and that twenty (20) delegates be appointed to represent the Democracy of Brunswick in said Convention.

Resolved, That we recommend the Honorable Samuel J. Person, of New Hanover, as a suitable person to bear the standard of Democracy in the coming contest; but, *whoever* may be selected, provided he be a *sound* and *reliable exponent* of the *cardinal* principles of Democracy, shall have our hearty support.

Resolved, That resisting all appeals to expediency, and regarding the dignity and honor of North Carolinians as infinitely above any mere question of dollars and cents, we are, as we have always been, fixedly and unalterably opposed to distribution, either of the public lands or their proceeds. It is an old issue, but in *whatever* guise, contrary to the Federal Constitution, and violative of the honor and dignity of the States.

Resolved, That North Carolina has the ability and the will to educate her own children without aid from the Federal Government.

Resolved, That the administration of James Buchanan has not disappointed but fully verified the hopes and predictions of his Southern friends, and therefore deserves our warm approval and commendation. We heartily express both.

Resolved, That the Lecompton Constitution was *formed according to law, and in obedience to the requirements of the act organizing the Territory of Kansas, and therefore a refusal to admit the State of Kansas under that Constitution, would be an act of bad faith and grossly unjust to the South.*

Resolved, That the course of our immediate Representative in Congress, the Hon. Warren Winslow, meets our hearty approval. His devotion to the interest of the South deserves and we hereby tender to him our warmest thanks.

Resolved, That it would be an act of injustice to a faithful public servant, and violative of our feelings, were we to separate without expressing our thanks to Thomas Bragg, for his faithful discharge of the duties of the office of Governor of North Carolina, and his great and brilliant services to the Democratic party of the State and the Union. He deserves, and we hope he may receive, still higher honors.

In compliance with the first resolution, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen:

N. B. Skipper, Dr. Powell, W. A. Robbins, J. P. Lenon, H. C. Leonard, Jacob A. Evans, James Biggs, Gabriel Holmes, Sam'l. Langdon, John D. Taylor, Owen D. Holmes, Thomas Durant, John Mercer, Jesse Lancaster, Rob't. J. Sharp, William Frink, Rob't. W. Woodside, John H. Hews, Sam'l. B. Hews, Sam'l. Bell.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the list of delegates.

Sam'l Langdon, Esq., being called upon, addressed the meeting, sustaining the resolutions in an eloquent, able and manly style, which was heartily approved by the meeting and most forcibly expressed by a unanimous vote of thanks.

On motion of John D. Taylor, Esq., the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be sent to the Wilmington Journal and Commercial, with the request that they be published. JOHN H. HILL, Chairman.

Franklin Galloway, } Secretaries.
John H. Hill, }

For the Journal.

The Kenansville Female Seminary.

Messrs. Editors: We had the pleasure of being present last night at a Concert given by the young ladies of the Female Seminary of this place. We say *pleasure*, because in fact it *did* afford us *real pleasure* to witness

A Remarkable Scene in Russia—The Abolition of Serfdom.—A banquet took place at Moscow on the 9th of January, in honor of the proposed emancipation of the serfs. One hundred and eighty persons were present, and the first toast was the "Health of the Emperor." This elicited a speech from M. Pauloff, which we subjoin:

Gentlemen:—A new spirit animates us; a new era has commenced. Heaven has allowed us to live long enough to witness the second regeneration of Russia.—Gentlemen, we may congratulate ourselves, for this movement is one of great importance. We *breathe more like Christians, our hearts beat more nobly, and we may look at the light of heaven with a clearer eye.* We have met to-day to express our deep and sincere sympathy for a holy and praiseworthy work, and *we meet without any nervousness to mar our rejoicing.* Yes, gentlemen, I repeat it, a new spirit animates us, a new era has commenced. One of our social conditions is on the eve of a change. If we consider it in a past light, we may perhaps admit that it was necessary that it should have been allowed to be as it was from the want of a better administrative organization, and of the concentration in the hands of the government of the means which have since given so great a development to the power of Russia.—*But what was momentarily gained to the State was lost to mankind.* The advantage cost an enormous price.—*Order without—anarchy within—and the condition of the individual cast its shadow over society at large.*

The Emperor has struck at the roots of this evil. *The glory and prosperity of Russia cannot rest upon institutions based on injustice and falsehood.* No! these blessings are henceforth to be found in the path thrown open by him whose name Russia pronounces with respect and pride. The Emperor has ceded this great reform, which he might have accomplished by his own powerful will, by asking the nobles to take the iniative. Let us, then, hail this noble idea, inspired by the sole wish for the welfare of his people, with that enlightened heartiness which may now be expected from Russia. Let us not, however, suppose that the path traced by history is an avenue of roses without thorns. This would be sheer ignorance. When a new, a more moral Christian state of things is about to be established, the obstacles that will have to be encountered must not be taken into consideration, except with the hope that the torrent of the new life will sweep them away. *The change in the economical condition of our national existence will arouse our individual energies, the want of which is one of our greatest evils.* Let us wish, then, gentlemen from our innermost heart a long life to him who has marshaled his Russia to the conquest of truth and justice. Let us hope that this great idea will comprise the generous sentiments of the man and the Christian.

Several other eminent persons delivered addresses, and the sentiments expressed, generally, were liberal and enlightened.

The following is a translation from an old French paper. It is a bill presented to the curate of the church of Barrville in 1710 by Jacques Barbou, decorative painter:

1. Correcting and revarnishing the ten commandments.
2. Embellishing Pontius Pilate, and putting a ribbon in his hat.
3. Putting a new tail to St. Peter's cock, and repairing his comb.
4. Fixing the good thief to his cross, and making a new finger for the same.
5. Restoring the Angel Gabriel's eye.
6. Washing the servant of Caiphas, the high priest, and putting rouge on his cheeks.
7. Renewing the heavens, adding two stars, gilding the sun and washing the moon.
8. Brightening the flames of purgatory, and restoring several souls.
9. Renewing the fires of hell, putting a new tail to Lucifer, repairing his left claw, and making several suits for the damned.
10. A new border for Herod's robe, putting in two new teeth and readjusting his wig.
11. Patching the leathern breeches of Amos, and putting two buttons on his waistcoat.
12. New gaiters for Tobit and new belt for his knapsack.
13. Cleaning the ears of Balaam's Ass, and new shoeing him.
14. Restoring the earrings to Sarah's ears.
15. A new pebble in David's sling, enlarging Goliah's head, and setting his foot further back.
16. New teeth in the jaw-bone of the ass in Samson's hand.
17. Pitching the bottom of Noah's ark.
18. Putting a new shirt on the prodigal son.

Total, 70 livres, 06 sols.

We have noticed, within a few days, an article going the rounds of the press, stating that "Washington died the last hour of the last day of the last year of the last century." Now, if the author will turn to "Benton's Abridgment of the Debates of Congress," vol. 2, page 434, he will find the following correspondence:—

Gentlemen of the senate and gentlemen of the house of representatives:—

The letter herewith transmitted will inform you that it has pleased Divine Providence to remove from this life our excellent fellow citizen, *George Washington*, by the purity of his character, and a long series of services to his country, rendered illustrious through the world. It remains for an affectionate and grateful people, in whose hearts he can never die, to pay suitable honor to his memory. John Adams.

United States, Dec. 19, 1799."

Mount Vernon, Dec. 15, 1799.

Sir:—It is with inexpressible grief that I have to announce to you the death of the great and good General Washington. *He died last evening between ten and eleven o'clock, after a short illness of about twenty hours.* His disorder was an inflammitory sore throat, which proceeded from a cold, of which he made but little complaint on Friday. On Saturday morning, about three, he became ill. Doctor Craik attended him this morning, and Dr. Dick, of Alexandria, and Dr. Brown of Port Tobacco, were soon after called in. Every medical assistance was offered, but without the desired effect. His last scene corresponded with the whole tenor of his life; not a groan, nor a complaint escaped him in extreme distress. With perfect resignation, and in full possession of his reason, he closed his well spent life. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient and very humble servant, Tobias Lear.

The President of the United States."

This we deem official, and it appears that he died on Saturday evening, between ten and eleven o'clock. So far as the "last day" and "last year," the article was correct, but the balance must have been the fruit of the fertile brain of a "Washington correspondent."

Warren.

Seizing a Watch for Debt.—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 18th, alluding to the impression which has generally prevailed that a gentleman's watch was a kind of sacred property, which could not be reached by execution for debt, while upon his person, says that in a case in the Probate Court, yesterday, a different view was taken of the matter. An individual was brought up by process of the Court, and sworn as to his real and personal property, and upon his being asked if he had a watch, replied in the affirmative. The Judge then ordered him to deliver it to the Sheriff upon an execution. The defendant rather demurred, but the court intimated that he could either do that or be sent to jail for refusing to obey an order of the court. The respondent finally concluded that it would be more agreeable to hand over the repeater than to accept the alternative, and accordingly passed "the time o' day" to Deputy Sheriff Glass.

A Rich Letter.—A resident of Syracuse, New York, whose wife has left him, and gone West for the purpose of obtaining a divorce, was desirous of ascertaining when the divorce was obtained, and wrote to several County Clerks to inquire whether the divorce was granted in their counties. The following is a copy of one of the replies:

Nuncee, Indiana, Jan. 13, '58.

Dear Sir: There has not been an application for divorce in the name of ——, in our Court, but I think we have divorced one-half of the citizens of your State, and if we have good luck, we will, I guess, finish our State and Massachusetts in a few more years.

Yours, —— ——

Jeremy Taylor, speaking of the window of a blacksmith, who was constantly laboring to procure the necessaries of life, thus quaintly portrays her character: "Her ideas of heaven were few and simple. She rejected the doctrine that it was the place of constant activity, and not of repose, and believed that when she at length reached it, she would work no more, but sit in a clean white apron, and sing psalms."

Accomplished.—Micky Free, at Portsmouth, Va., has accomplished his great feat of walking without stopping to rest or sleep, 106 hours. He started on his journey Tuesday at 12 o'clock, M., and arrived at his journey's end last Saturday night at 10 o'clock.

A Yankee, writing from the West to his father, speaking of its great matrimonial facilities, says: "Suppose you get our girls some new teeth, and send them out here."

Four Soloman Lines.

Four lines more beautiful than these are rarely written. The figure which is involved is exquisite:

"A solemn murmur in the soul
Tells of this world to be,
As travelers hear the billows roll,
Before they reach the sea."

Buffalo Express.

Four worse lines than these are rarely written. The figure which it involved is awful:

"A solemn murmur 'mongst the throng,
Tells how impatiently
The boarders listen for the gong,
To call them in to tea."

Zanesville Aurora.

Four lines more truthful than these are rarely written. The figure which "it" involves is absolutely painful:

"A solemn buzzing in your ear,
When you retire to bed,
Tells you that swilling lager beer
Is dreadful for the head."

Louisville Times.

A New Jersey justice of the peace was traveling with a friend in the western part of Ohio, and finally came into a quite unsettled region. Late in the day the two travelers reached a cabin, where they asked for supper and lodgings. The old man was away, and the old woman promptly refused, but the grown-up daughter put in a good word for the good-looking men, and her mother finally consented. After supper, as they were all sitting before the fire, the old woman began the talk:

"I s'pose, strangers, you're from Connekticut, or some such Yankee place?"

"Oh, no, ma'am," saie the justice, "we are not Yankees, by any means."

"Well, where did you come from then?"

"We are from New Jersey, madam."

"Oh, good landy!" said the old woman, "*worse yet?*"

Two Yankee girls at Portland were insulted by a fellow who wanted to go home with them. The elder lady, finding that she could not get rid of him, determined to punish him for his impudence, and whispered to her younger sister to go home and place a pail of water in the steps where she could reach it when she arrived, and then consented that the fellow might accompany her home, which he did. When they arrived at the house, she invited him in. He declined at first, but at her earnest solicitation he consented, and was upon the point of entering the door when she caught the pail, which her sister had placed there, and dashed the contents full in his face.—The young man seemed thunder-struck for a moment, but when he recovered himself he struck a "bee line," and the last of seen him he was steering for home with all possible speed.—*Exchange.*

A Virginia editor describes the following scene, which he asserts as strictly true. We don't think it could have occurred in any other State. He says that he "saw a team of four animals—a horse, a pony, a mule and a bull. The horse had the heaves, the pony was blind, the mule was lame, and the bull had no provision for fly-time. In the wagon there was a white man, a cripple nigger, and a tame skunk frailly bound with a wisp of straw. The white man held the lines, the team held its own, and the nigger held the skunk, and they all moved forward."

In Belfast, Ireland, a street-sweeper, named David M'Camley, when at his work commenced to cough, and, after a little, expectorated a worm, seven or eight inches long, and nearly the thickness of a person's little finger. When on the ground, it moved about in a lively manner, and appeared to be as much at home as in its previous abode.

We have heard of some astonishing cures being made by Prof. De Grath's Electric Oil. It seems to act on the diseased parts with remarkable effect, and in a short space of time health regains its sway. It can be had of the agents here.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by A. O. Bradley and W. H. Lippitt, Druggists, and by merchants generally.

mh 4—151&27-1w.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at ang other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Agent for Wilmington and vicinity.

HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO., Charleston, Wholesale Agents

March 4th, 1858 151&27-1y

I BELIEVE IT SAVED MY LIFE.

Jacob Wooster, of Bush Creek, New Sewickly township, says:

"For two years I suffered the Vertigo, Nausea and Headache, attending Dyspepsia, sometimes so severely as to incapacitate me for any effort—at others, to confine me to my bed. My bowels were often so constipated as to oblige me to use the most powerful purgative to relieve myself. Indeed, I at last found it necessary to use something of the kind constantly. Last fall I commenced taking BERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS, and found it just what my case required. I cannot recommend it too highly, for *I believe it saved my life.*"

See advertisement. [March 2.—149&27-1w.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN DUPLIN.

We are requested to state that a meeting of the Democracy of Duplin county will be held at Kenansville on SATURDAY, March 6th, 1858, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the county in the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Charlotte on the 14th day of April next.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This purely vegetable REMEDY combines in itself the properties of an Antispeptic, a mild Cathartic, and a Tonic. It quickly removes from the blood, and other fluids of the body, the impurities of unhealthy secretions which engender and feed disease, thus striking at the root of the malady.—Although proved so efficacious, it may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as it contains no powerful drastic drug to debilitate the system, or mineral poison to ruin the constitution.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists generally. March 5, 1858—27-1t

LADIES AND GENTLE MEN:—We would call your attention to the advertisement of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative which appears in the columns of our presen number.

From our long acquaintance with the proprietor, and with numerous individuals who have used his preparation with perfect success for the last two years, we feel no hesitation in recommending the article as superior to any other preparation now in use for the same purpose, viz: for restoring gray hair to its original color, a sure and perfect cure for baldness, and a never-failing preventive for the falling of the hair.

It is decidedly the best and most popular in use for beautifying, preserving, restoring and strengthening the hair, relieving diseases of the skin, and removing scurff, dandruff, and all eruptions and feverish heat from the scalp.

We speak in relation to the above from what we know, having been personally acquainted with numerous persons who have used the Restorative for the above purposes with the most gratifying results.

It is not often we notice a patent medicine. Indeed, we think we have never puffed one before; but Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative is something so superior to most of the preparations of the day, that we cannot forbear asking the attention of our readers to it.—*Catholic Vindicator.*

For sale in Wilmington by WALKER MEARES, and by Druggists generally. [Feb. 23—143-2wood—26-3t

THE DEMOCRATS OF BLADEN COUNTY are requested to meet in the Court House in Elizabethtown, on SATURDAY, 20th inst., to appoint delegates to the Charlotte Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

March 4th, 1858. MANY DEMOCRATS.

A CARD.

I hereby return my sincere thanks to the citizens of Kenansville for their timely aid during the burning of my dwelling, on Tuesday night, 23d inst. C. W. GRAHAM.

Kenansville, Feb. 25th, 1858.

ATTENTION, THE AFFLICTED WORLD!

MERCHANTS, Druggists, Physicians and all dealers in Patent Medicines, and the public generally, are apprised that I have appointed Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Wholesale and Retail Agent for the sale of GRAY'S GENUINE OINTMENT and House Medicines, and who will supply them at my lowest wholesale price. W. F. GRAY,

Nashville, Dec. 18th, 1857 Sole Proprietor.

Jan. 29th, 1858 22-1y

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY:

I RESPECTFULLY announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. Should you elect me, I pledge an honest, faithful and impartial effort to discharge the duties of the office. N. H. FENNELL.

Jan. 15, 1858. 20-te*

MARRIED,

In Onslow county, Feb. 25th, by A. B. Foy, Esq., Mr. ALLEN KETCHUM, to Mrs. ELIZABETH SHEPARD., All of this county.

DIED,

On Wednesday evening, of Scarlet Fever, ADRIANA, oldest daughter of Adrian H. and Evelina J. VanBokkelen, aged 7 years and 2 months.

In this town, on Saturday the 27th ult., JERUSHA SOPHIA, daughter of Wm. A. Rivenbark, aged 20 years. She was a member of the Baptist Church for six years previous to her death, and died in the full triumph of faith.

In Raleigh, on the morning of the 27th February, after an illness of only a few days, and in the 30th year of her age, Mrs. JULIA BUSBEE, wife of Quentin Busbee, Esq.

On Tuesday morning last, ELIZABETH D. SUTTON, youngest daughter of Wm. and Harriet Sutton, aged 2 years and 6 months.

In Sampson county, Feb. 17th, Mr. HIRAM BLACKBURN, aged 77 years. In the death of Mr. Blackburn, the community has lost a respectable citizen, his neighborhood a kind and obliging neighbor, his wife a devoted husband, his children a kind and indulgent father and the Baptist Church a worthy member. Com.

☞ Biblical Recorder please copy.

CLARK & FELT,

COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKERS,

Corner Third and Princess streets, opposite R. H. Grant's Livery Stables, Wilmington, N. C.,

BUGGIES AND ROCKAWAYS constantly on hand. Repairing of all kinds, Painting and Trimming done in the neatest and most substantial manner. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Terms, cash on delivery.

March 5, 1858.—27-1y.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1857.

Edward W. Houston, vs. Calvin J. Houston and others. } Bill to Account, &c.

IT APPEARING to the Court that John Miller and wife, Sarah E., defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, (a paper printed in Wilmington, N. C.,) for six weeks successively, notifying the said John Miller and wife, that unless they appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for Duplin County, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the fourth Monday of March next, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to the said bill of complaint, that the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and set for hearing *exparte* as to them.

Witness, Jeremiah Pearsall, Clerk and Master of said county, at office, 6th February, 1858

JERE. PEARSALL, C. M. E.

March 5th, 1858 27-6w

RAILROAD STOCK FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at Exchange Corner, in the town of Wilmington, on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 11½ o'clock, A. M., FIVE SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK of the Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Company. A. M. LAMB,

Ex'r. of Daniel Bourdeaux, dec'd.

March 3, 1858.—151&27-1t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ON TUESDAY OF MARCH TERM COUNTY COURT, we will sell at the Court House, a *LIKELY NEGRO BOY*, JOHN, about 23 years old.

WM. L. PITTS & CO., Auctioneers.

Wilmington, N. C., March 4, 1858.—151—2t—27 1t.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, MY WIFE *CAROLINE*, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation whatever, all persons are hereby requested and positively forbid from harboring or trusting her on my account, as no debts of her contracting will be paid by me. REUBEN MELTON.

Wilmington, N. C., March 3d, 1858. 27-3t*

MOLASSES.

A GOOD ARTICLE IN BBLS. For sale by
March 4th, 1858. WILLARD & CURTIS.

SOAP.

50 BOXES EXCELENT FAMILY SOAP, IN STORE.
For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.

GLUE.

20 BBLS. HANDSOME DISTILLERS' GLUE—LANDing. For sale by
March 4th, 1858. WILLARD & CURTIS.

DAILY EXPECTED.

100 HHDS. PRIME NEW CROP N. O. SUGAR, VARIous grades, direct from New Orleans;
200 bbls. N. O. Molasses and Syrup;
200 do. Whiskey, various brands;
151 boxes Star Candles;
25 hhds. Bacon; also, Lard and Pork. For sale by
March 4th J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

SUGAR.

10 BBLS. (C) YELLOW SUGAR;
5 " (A) Coffee "
5 " (D) " "
4 " Crushed "
Now Landing from Schr. Marine. For sale by
March 1st. W. H. McKOY.

PORK.

26 BBLS. CITY MESS PORK. Just received in store.
For sale by W. H. McKOY.
March 1st, 1858.

B. F. GRADY,

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL RECEIVE CLAIMS FOR COLLECTION IN THIS and the adjoining Counties.

Prompt attention given to the collection and remittance of claims placed in his hands by *Northern Merchants.*

Stocks, Bonds, Notes, &c., bought and sold on Commission.

Highest cash prices paid for *Land Warrants.*

Business transactions *strictly confidential* when required.

☞ Refers to the citizens generally of this town, and to Messrs. A. T. Bruce & Co., and Messrs. Furman, Davis & Co., *New York.*

Office up stairs over the Store of Messrs. Murray & Peacock, North Water Street.

Feb. 18th, 1858 139-tf—25-tf

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.

DR. TRACY DELORME, THE GREAT CURER OF CONsumption, was for several years so badly afflicted by Dispepsia that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl. This prescription, given by a mere child while in a state of trance, has cured every body who has taken it, never having failed once. It is equally as sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia. The ingredients may be found in any drug strore. I will send this valuable prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address Dr. TRACY DELORME,

Great Curer of Consumption, New York Post Office.

Feb. 24th, 1858—144-&26-1m.

BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER COMPLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND, FEVER AND AGUE,

AND THE VARIOUS AFFECTIONS consequent upon a disordered STOMACH OR LIVER, such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others, effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Bœrhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedical properties.

CAUTION!

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Bœrhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞ Sold at $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 00, by the sole proprietors, BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO., Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold in Wilmington by WM. H. LIPPIT, WALKER MEARES & CO., DR. A. O. BRADLEY, and Druggis' generally throughout the United States.

May 5th, 1857. 204-1y—38-1y

Wholesale Wholesale Prices Current.

NOTE.—Should be understood that the following quotations represent the wholesale prices. In selling small quantities, higher rates have to be paid.

Beeswax, ℔ lb.	.00	@	25
Bunny Castile, ℔ 100 lbs.	7 00	@	8 00
Bacon, ℔ lb.	9 00	@	12 00
Barrels, Spirits Turp., each, 2nd hand,	1 60	@	1 75
New,	1 90	@	2 00
Candles, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	18	@	18
Adamantine	34	@	25
Sperm	55	@	50
Coffee, ℔ lb.			
Java	16	@	18½
Laguayra	13½	@	14
Rio	11	@	12
St. Domingo	11	@	11½
Cotton, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	10	@	11
good mid'g	11½	@	11½
mid. fair to fair	00	@	00
Cotton Bagging, ℔ yard	11	@	14
Rope, ℔ lb	8	@	9
Corn Meal, ℔ bushel	70	@	75
Domestics, Sheeting, ℔ yd.	9	@	9½
Yarn, ℔ lb.	21	@	23
Eggs, ℔ doz.	13	@	15
Feathers, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
Fish, ℔ bbl., Mullets	6 00	@	6 50
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	9 50	@	10 00
Herrings, East	4 50	@	5 00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt	4 50	@	5 00
Flour, N. C. brands ℔ bbl., Family	5 75	@	5 87½
Superfine	5 50	@	5 75
Fine	0 00	@	5 25
Cross	0 00	@	5 00
Glue, ℔ lb.	16	@	20
Gunny Bags,	12½	@	15
Guano, Peruvian, Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3½
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	65	00	
5 tons and over, "	64	00	
Land Plaster, ℔ bbl.	1	50	
Per ton,	10	00	
Grain, ℔ bushel, Corn	53	@	54
Oats	40	@	42
Pease, Cow	1 10	@	1 15
Do. B. Eye	1 20	@	1 25
Wheat, red	0 00	@	1 00
do. white	0 00	@	1 15
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	3	@	3½
Hides, ℔ lb., Green,	4	@	5
Dry	7	@	8½
Hay, ℔ 100 lbs. Eastern	85	@	95
N. River	70	@	80
Iron, ℔ lb. English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	90 00	@	95 00
Swede	5½	@	00
Lime, ℔ bbl.	1 00	@	0 00
do. fm store	0 00	@	1 25
Lumber, ℔ M., (River.) Fl'r Boards.	0 00	@	10 00
Wide do.	7 00	@	8 00
Scantling	5 00	@	6 00
(Steam Sawed.) Floor Boards, rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards.	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	0 00	@	13 00
re-sawed	0 00	@	15 00
Molasses, ℔ gallon. Cuba, Hhds	23	@	25
do. Bbls.	28	@	30
N. Orleans.	36	@	40
Liquors, ℔ gall. (Country.) Whiskey	.00	@	00
N. E. Rum,	.00	@	45
Gin,	.00	@	45
Brandy,	.45	@	60
do. Apple,	.45	@	60
do. Peach,	.85	@	1 25
Naval Stores, Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs. Yellow	0 00	@	2 65
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 65
Hard	0 00	@	1 55
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 50
do. in order	0 00	@	1 70
Pitch do.	0 00	@	1 55
Resin, No. 1	1 50	@	2 00
do. No. 2	1 35	@	1 75
do. No. 3	0 00	@	1 10
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	.00	@	45
Varnish, ℔ gal.	.26	@	30
Nails, ℔ lb., Cut			4½
Wrought	.10	@	12½
Oils, ℔ gallon, Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
Pea Nuts, bush.	.85	@	1 00
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ bush.	80	@	95
Irish, do.	1 37½	@	1 50
do. ℔ bbl.	2 50	@	2 75
Provisions, ℔ lb., N. C. Bacon, Hams	.13	@	13½
Middlings,	.12	@	12½
Shoulders,	11½	@	12
Hog round,	12½	@	13
Western Bacon, Middlings,	.11	@	11½
Shoulders,	0	@	10
N. C. Lard,	.12	@	12½
West'n do.	11	@	11½
Butter,	.23	@	26
Cheese,	9½	@	10
Pork, Northern, ℔ bbl., City Mess,	19 00	@	20 00
Clear do.	00 00	@	20 00
Family do.	00 00	@	18 00
Butt,	00 00	@	17 00
Prime,	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess,	16 00	@	18 00
do. Fulton Market,	00 00	@	00 00
Poultry, Chickens, live,	15	@	25
do. dead,	25	@	30
Turkeys, live,	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	12½	@	15
Sheep, ℔ head, Lambs,	1 75	@	2 50
Mutton,	1 75	@	2 50
Salt, Alum, ℔ bush.	25	@	30
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground	75	@	85
do. fine	1 75	@	2 00
Sugar, ℔ lb. Porto Rico,	7½	@	9
New Orleans,	00	@	8
Muscovado,	7	@	8
Loaf & crush'd,	11	@	12
C. Yellow	9½	@	10
Granulated,	10½	@	11½
Soap, ℔ lb.	5	@	7½
Shingles, ℔ M., Contract,	4 50	@	5 50
Common,	2 00	@	2 25
Staves, ℔ M., W. O. Bbl.,	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.,	13 00	@	25 00
Ash Head's,	0 00	@	13 00
Timber, ℔ M., Shipping,	0 00	@	0 00
Mill, prime,	6 50	@	7 50
do. inferior to ordinary,	4 00	@	6 00
Tallow, ℔ lb.	.10	@	12
Tobacco, ℔ lb. Common,	.18	@	20
Medium,	.25	@	30
Fine,	.45	@	50
Wool, ℔ lb.	.17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK,	On deck.	Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.,	$ 00	$ 35 @ 37½
Rosin,	do. 25	00 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine,	do. 00	00 @ 50
Flour,	do. 00	25 @ 30
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross,	00	0 @ 16
Cotton, ℔ bale,	0 00	1 12½ @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ foot,	00	0 @ 6
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel,	00	0 @ 8
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,	00	6 @ 0
Wheat, ℔ bushel,	00	0 @ 8
Lumber, ℔ M.	4 00@5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA, Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 35
Rosin,	do. 25	00 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine,	do. 00	00 @ 50
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,	00	00 @ 50
Cotton, ℔ bale,	0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot,	0	0 @ 6
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.,	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size,	4 00@4 00	5 00 @ 5 50
TO BOSTON. Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 40
Rosin,	do. 35	00 @ 37½
Spirits Turpentine,	do. 00	00 @ 60
Cotton, ℔ bale,	0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,	00	00 @ 8
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel,	0	00 @ 7
Lumber, ℔ M.,	5 00@6 00	7 00 @ 9 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 4TH, 1858.

Turpentine—Since our review of Thursday last the receipts have been fair, and with less enquiry from shippers the market has ruled unsettled—closing at a decline of 5 cents on soft, and 15 cents on hard. The sales for the week ended this morning foot up 13,870 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yel. Dip.	Hard.
Thursday	1,000	$2 70	$2 70	$1 70
Friday	1,600	2 65	2 65	1 55
Saturday	1,410	2 65	2 65	1 55
Monday	4,600	2 65	2 65	1 55
Tuesday	2,100	2 65a2 70	2 65a2 70	1 55
Wednesday	1,400	2 65	2 65	1 55
Thursday	1,770	2 65	2 65	1 55

Spirits Turpentine—The market during the week just ended has been unsettled, with prices fluctuating from 44 to 45 cents ℔ gallon. The advices received at the close of yesterday's transactions, however, have imparted a better feeling to the market, and holders are firm in asking higher figures. We learn that a lot of 500 bbls. was contracted for this morning, but could not get the particulars, and one lot sold at 45 cents. The receipts have been small, and the stock in first hands is quite light. We quote sales as follows:

Thursday,	260 bbls.	at 44	cents	per	gallon.
Do	150	" 44½	"	"	"
Friday,	150	" 44	"	"	"
Do	100	" 44½	"	"	"
Do	568	" 45	"	"	"
Monday,	150	" 44	"	"	"
Wednesday	84	" 43	"	"	"
Do.	500	" 44	"	"	"
Thursday	149	" 45	"	"	"

Rosin—The market for Common has been entirely neglected during the past week, and we have not a single transaction to report. Sellers generally are holding at $1 10 for large bbls., but buyers show no disposition to operate. We quote nominally at $1 05 a $1 10. In No. 2 we note sales of only two or three small lots (about 250 bbls.) at $1 37½ a $1 40 ℔ bbl. In No. 1 scarcely anything has been done, only one or two small lots having changed hands at about quotations. See table.

Tar—Continues to be brought to market very sparingly, and is in fair demand for shipping purposes. Only about 500 bbls. received for the week, and taken at $1 50 ℔ bbl.

Beef Cattle—Continue to be brought to market sparingly, and there is scarcely any remaining in butchers' hands. We note a brisk demand, and a few droves would find ready sale at high prices. One small lot of ordinary quality received, and sold at 7 cents ℔ lb. We quote at 7 to 8½ cents, as in quality.

Barrels—For Spirits Turpentine barrels the market rules quiet. There is a full supply in first hands, and the demand is light, being principally for small lots. We quote second hand ones at $1 60 a

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1858.

☞ *TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons.*

No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will hereafter be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Oct. 29, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

Pursuant to usage, a meeting of the Democratic Citizens of New Hanover, will be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the Evening of TUESDAY, MARCH 9TH, 1858, being the first Tuesday of County Court, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the county in the Democratic State Convention, to be held in Charlotte, on Wednesday, April 14th, 1858 Also, for the further purpose of adopting such measures for the organization of the party in this county as the meeting may deem proper and expedient.

A full attendance of Democrats is earnestly solicited.

State Politics—The Legislature, &c.

All our readers are aware that a Governor and General Assembly will be chosen by the people of this State on the first Thursday in August next. A little reflection will convince every person who is capable of any reflection at all, that the Legislature—the General Assembly—is the really important object—almost the sole repository of political power. The Governor has no veto—he has next to no patronage. He is not, like the President of the United States, a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, in any form or shape. He can pardon criminals, and he can appoint to vacancies during the recess of the Legislature. This, in practice, does not amount to much.

In taking a survey of the position of politicians in this State, it will be necessary to bear these facts in mind, in order that we may the better understand the movements of others, and be prepared the more intelligently to shape our own course. We hear and read a good deal about candidates for Governor—we hear of this gentleman and that gentleman who is to be run, or is to run himself, as the distribution candidate for that office.—One gentleman in particular, D. K. McRae, Esq., has been, and is, busy running by himself for *something*, not yet explained, but supposed to be in the way of preliminary practice for the gubernatorial race. But remember, Mr. McRae has not said in his speeches that he will be a candidate for anything, and has not mentioned the word Governor in that connection. What, then, does all this sudden waking up mean on the part of Distribution orators claiming to be Democrats, who, as Mr. Leak candidly avows, in his own case, hope to get the support of all the opposition—of what Democrats not long since called the Know-Nothings—and also to make "inroads" upon the Democracy? What means the backing and filling on the part of that opposition, in concert with whom some orator, claiming to be an A. No. 1 Democrat, is to make "inroads" upon the ranks of the party of which he claims to be an A. No. 1 member? These are questions to be pondered, and we propose to offer a few remarks for the consideration of our readers, which, if they do not fully answer these questions, may at least set the people to working out some solution that will be satisfactory to themselves.

We take it for granted that if the Democrats of the State are half-way true to themselves, no candidate brought forward by, or coming forward under the auspices of any form of opposition, can hope to be elected over the regularly nominated candidate of the Democratic party for the office of Governor. Men will say at once—their good sense will compel them to say at once, "what has this question of the distribution of the public lands got to do with the office of Governor of North Carolina? Suppose Mr. McRae, Mr Leake, or Mr. Anybody-else elected, what additional voice would he have in the matter?" And the answer will be that the office of Governor has nothing to do with distribution, and the Governor of North Carolina has nothing to do with it, and that therefore, in that connection the thing is a mere electioneering hobby. Common sense will go farther and ask what reason there is in talking of distribution when the Federal Treasury is empty and Congress forced to resort to loans to carry on the government, and pay its actual daily expenses.—Distribute what? A clear humbug without practical importance.

This is so. The people will think over it and will find out and make sure that it is so. The distribution orators must feel that the people will fathom the whole contrivance and discover its shallowness. Can they then expect to succeed in defeating the regular Democratic candidate upon an irrelevant and unpractical issue?—Can they think that, at a time like this, the South, having established an almost perfect union upon the only party which afforded a basis for such union, will desert that party around which it has rallied, because an electioneering issue is raised, irrelevant to the local contest into which it is dragged, besides being ridiculously unpractical, and, we must say unpatriotic, with a depleted and embarrassed treasury? The fuss about the Governorship we take to be mainly a feigned attack, which may, however, be turned into a real one, if any want of unison on the part of the Democracy affords a prospect of success.

But we have remarked that a General Assembly is to be chosen—a House of Commons and a Senate. Does it not strike our readers that *there* may be the danger. That *that* may be the point aimed at. How many offices the next General Assembly may have to dispose of we do not know—we have never thought, but a good many we presume. Among others there will certainly be one Senator—Gov. Reid's term will expire March 4th, 1859. If reports be true, there will be another Senator to choose for the unexpired term of Mr. Biggs; this of course in the event of Mr. Biggs being appointed to the Judgeship.

These two Senatorships to start, would form a very happy basis for cementing the *entente cordiale* between the allied forces whom Mr. Leak expected to rally around him for Governor. These forces are to be composed of of the opposition—the Know Nothings as they were called during the last gubernatorial contest, and the "inroads" from Democracy, as Mr. Leak now calls those Democrats who are to be seduced into co-operation with them. Suppose, for instance, that through the negligence of Democrats, or from any other cause, parties should be nearly balanced in the next Legislature, and when the test came, it should be found that there were certain "Democrats" upon whom "inroads" had been made, who, like Mr. Leak and others, were ready to co-operate with the opposition, and elect one Distribution "Democrat" and one American or Know Nothing? Does not the whole thing reveal itself—spread itself out like a book.

We don't go for reading men out of the party—men's own actions can alone do that, but of this we may feel certain, that when politicians get to co-operating cordially with the opponents of their own party, they cannot be far, either in feeling or position, from opponents themselves, and the current will soon carry them to the point towards which they are drifting. Far be it from us to say that every Democrat, who, in the abstract, may favour distribution, is prepared to approve of such a position as that to which we have alluded. But they should know that co-operation implies co-partnership, alliance, a division of power as well as of labor, and to Democrats it means a most entangling alliance, when their co-operation is asked by the enemies of their party, to assist in breaking that party down.

We trust that these remarks may be the means of awaking our Democratic friends to the necessity of looking to the Legislature—looking to it in time—permitting no squabbles about men to prevent their looking to it. The Governorship is, for many reasons, highly important, but the Legislature is still more important, and ought to be still more carefully attended to. Bring out your best men—your truest men, and none but true men. Distribution, as is known to every informed politician, is an abstraction, an impossibility—a perfectly dead issue, except for electioneering purposes. Let Democrats beware that they be not beguiled by this abstraction into the ranks of the political enemy, and made to connive at a division of spoils between the leaders of such an anti-Democratic alliance as that to which we have referred.

A gentleman, formerly a member of the Whig party, remarked to us not long since, that he had determined to act with the Democratic party, because he felt that now it was the only party with which, as a national man, and a Southern man, he could act with any hope of good in the present position of the country. The great and vital interests involved, far exceeded in importance all minor issues that might be raised. The unity of the South was far above and beyond the mere abstract question of an impossible division of the public lands.—This he felt, and feeling so, whatever his abstract notions upon this question might be, they could not interfere one moment with his determination to support the unity and organization of the Democratic party by voting for its regular nominees, and opposing as disorganizers all aspirants who preferred an abstraction to the preservation of that tangible bond of union which the organization of the Democratic party afforded to the South. If *he* felt so, how much more should old Democrats feel so.

Don't.

The Collins steamers, *as* steamers, have been good vessels, but the Collins line, as a line, has been a hmmbug—a suction pump applied to the treasury. The affair has been badly managed. It has been demanding rates of compensation from the general government away beyond all reasonable limit, and out of all proportion to the amounts granted by other governments for similar service, or by this government to other companies or lines. It has been constantly demanding that Congress should grant it sufficient sums to enable it to dispense with economy or fair business management. It has spent money on treating and electioneering. It has made fancy cabins and gorgeous saloons at the sacrifice of vast sums of money, and, what is worse, at the sacrifice of real efficiency. Its vessels have sunk in public estimation, and never carry as much specie or as many passengers as their competitors. And every now and then we hear that these steamers are to be sold to Russia, or somebody else, and a great cry is raised in New York over the disgrace of losing this line, &c., all being neither more nor less than a trick to force more tribute out of the pockets of the people. The Collins Company is *not* the only company in the country. Their business has not been managed well, and they are not entitled to a monopoly of the public money. Once get rid of them, and the service will be done better and cheaper by others. Don't be humbugged by them.

Japan-Ware.

The Nephew of his Uncle the Emperor of apan, is about to visit Europe and the United States. He will carry three swords, wear several garments like petticoats, eat with chop sticks, drink sperits and present a scalp lock on the top of his head. He will be made a lion of—he will drink sperits—the Japanese seem to be fond of sperits—he will ride on railroads, a Congressional fight will be got up for his amusement, he will learn that this is a great country, he will be shown the Mississippi River, and have a ride on board one of the floating palaces on the father of waters—he will be present at an explosion, losing his pig-tail and petticoats, as also his three swords and chop sticks. He will be initiated into the mysteries of mint juleps and brandy rooster-tails, likewise Newark cider, commonly called champagne, occasionally diversified with Prussic acid brandy and strikenine whiskey. What with Royal high-flying presentations, firing of cannons and pop-guns, congressional eloquence and combativeness, Mississippi steamboats and Cincinnati whiskey, New Orleans Mint Juleps and Arkansas chain lightning, to say nothing of ladies hoops, the unfortunate Ringtumboozle will go home to Japan a very used-up man, a piece of lacquered ware with its shine and its shiners both gone. Young Swingletreesima will catch Jesso from his venerable relative, the *Siogun* (Japanese for son-of-a-gun,) and be forced to ventilate his interior by cutting a hole in it with a knife—a Japanese accomplishment.

IS CANTON TAKEN?—The reports by the Arago and Anglo-Saxon leave us in doubt upon this point. They say that the city was bombarded and then stormed, but still the troops were restrained from entering the city.—We presume that the forts and defences of Canton have been taken, but that the city itself is still occupied by the Chinese forces. But inasmuch as it is wholly commanded, it is regarded as taken. Even the capture of Canton will go a very little way towards producing submission on the part of the Chinese authorities.—Canton is only a remote point of the Empire.—It was virtually taken and ransomed at a high price during the opium war of 1841, but no peace followed until Pekin, the imperial capital, was threatened. We rather think that an advance into the interior will alone settle the matter this time. The heart of China is on the Blue and Yellow Rivers, the main channels of their interior trade, and this heart must be struck at before the blow will be felt.

DEBOW'S REVIEW AND WEEKLY PRESS.—Prof. Geo. H. Stuetkrath, who is connected with the above publications, has just arrived in Wilmington with the view of endeavouring to extend their circulation among our citizens. He is stopping at the Carolina Hotel, but will, we presume, call upon our merchants and others.

DeBow's Review is well-known as a Southern Commercial periodical of a high order of ability, whose editor has devoted himself to the science of statistics, with especial reference to the developement of the trade and resources of the South, and it ought to be in the hands of every business and professional man at the South—indeed we might say, of every reading man in that section. The price of the Review and Press is $5 a year. Published at Washington City and at New Orleans.

☞ The Halifax *Representative* asks after the Deep River Navigation. Well, all we can say is, that it is going ahead, and in good hands. We don't like to promise much, not even to ourselves, but this we *will* say—that now we have some hopes, before we did not have any—not, at least, for some years past. The present contractors go on quietly, and don't brag much over what they are doing.

☞ A Democratic meeting was held at Halifax on the 16th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Charlotte on the 14th day of April. Sound Democratic resolutions were passed, and a decided preference expressed for Judge Ellis as the Democratic candidate for Governor.

STEADMAN'S SALEM MAGAZINE.—We have received the first number of the above publication, but forbear criticism until we can have a better opportunity of judging than a first appearance presents.

☞ The Washington Monument at Richmond will cost, when finished, $250,000.

☞ The Raleigh *Standard* of this date, (Saturday Feb. 27th, 1858,) says that Mr. McRae was recommended for a foreign appointment in 1852 by several Democrats, and so forth, the editor of the *Standard* inclusive, and that they were all very forbearing with him at that time, and to this extent stood by Mr. McRae when he was disorganizing, and raised no voice to prevent his appointment as consul to Paris; and now Mr. McRae is so ungrateful as to turn upon those friends who had to this extent sustained him when he was disorganizing, and so forth. All which is improper.

The whole thing was a great error. Mr. McRae ought never to have gone to Paris—that is, he ought never to have received this implied indorsement of his course.—He was a distributionist when the legislature of '52-'53 was in session, and his avowals on that subject, as made in a speech in the Masonic Hall, in Wilmington, had been animadverted upon in the *Journal*, and explained by Mr. McRae, himself, in a letter published in the same paper.

We never could believe in the policy that to *any* extent stands by what ought not to be stood by. Its effects will always be felt, sooner or later. We, in this district, fought the battle out, at any rate, with Mr. Leak, and we fought unaided. There was no hue and cry *then*. The disorganizers were not then "put under the ban." They were, to some extent, sustained, and could point to Paris and ask us why, if Distribution were not Democracy, a prominent distributionist should have just got a high appointment under our very noses. Surely, Mr. McRae ought not to be ungrateful. It is very wrong of him.

LECOMPTON.—We are told by those who have recently visited Washington, whose means of information have been good, that no doubt now exists of the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, no matter what Mr. Calhoun's report of the result of the election for State officers may be. For our own part, we have no idea that Kansas will be a slave State, or could be kept as one. The tendency of slavery is southward, and when a slave leaves his former home it is to go nearer to the tropics, not farther from them. We know many North Carolinians who work negroes in other States, or move to other States with all their force, and we know that they take them to Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Texas or Louisiana, and sometimes to Arkanzas, never to any of the northern slave States nor to Kansas.—Slavery must extend southward or not at all, and to enable it to extend it must receive an accession of numbers from abroad. These are commercial and physical facts, certain and inevitable, and not mere political speculations. Set slaves once in motion, and they tend south, as certainly as a river tends to the sea. They tend to the place where their labor will pay best. Without more slaves, the hope of permanently extending the area of the institution is chimerical. It cannot be done without weakening its strength.

The Clay and Cullom Difficulty.

At the request of Senators Brown and Underwood, Messrs. Johnson and Zollicoffer, the friends of Messrs. Clay and Cullom respectively referred to matter between their principals to Senators Crittendon and Toombs, who called in Hon. A. Kennedy as an umpire. The following is the award of the referees, accepted by the seconds of both parties:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23, 1858.

We have carefully examined and considered the facts connected with the recent difficulty between Gen. Cullom and Mr. Clay, and we are of opinion that Gen. Cullom acted under mistaken impression, and was in the wrong, and that the honor of both parties demands that General Cullom shall make a satisfactory apology to Mr. Clay.

And we further decide that the acceptance of these terms of settlement by Gen. Cullom and the seconds of the parties shall be considered a compliance therewith, and restore the former relations of the parties.

J. J. CRITTENDON,
R. TOOMBS,
A. KENNEDY.

☞ The value of the domestic produce received at New Orleans during the year ending June 30th, 1857, was $158,000,000.

VIRGINIA DARE.—We find in the Boston Post the following notice of an exquisite statuete of Virginia Dare, executed at Rome by Miss Louisa Lander, a pupil of the lamented Crawford, and learn that a photograph of it is now in the exhibition at the Corcoran Gallery:

The figure, which is about three feet high, represents *Virginia Dare*, the first offspring of English parents born on the soil of the United States. The infant was named from the place of her birth. She was the granddaughter of John White, the governor of the colony at the time of one of the early disastrous expeditions of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Miss Lander represents her Virginia as though brought up as an Indian princess, displaying in her erect attitude and beautiful form, the fearless dignity and grace that such a life would impart. The head and face are very fine, exhibiting the thoughtfulness and spirituality that would naturally be derived from the dreamy recollections of her early life. The figure is semi-nude—the drapery, which is charmingly conceived and executed, being worn like an Indian blanket, and the ornaments are wampum beads. This design possessing the charm of novelty, and historical interest, shows that we have in our own country rich subjects for sculpture, without resorting to the old heathen mythology for them. The statuete will probably be received within a few months, when, we trust, an opportunity may be afforded to examine this beautiful and original work of art.

NOW AND THEN.—It may be confidently asserted, says one of our cotemporaries, that in less than three years, nearly, if not all, the carrying trade of both hemispheres will be performed by steamships—unless electro-magnetism shall be successfully applied to the same object.—*Picayune, Aug.* 3, 1838.

"It may be confidently asserted" now, nearly twenty years after the foregoing was written, that although the number of steamships has immensely increased, the increase in the commerce of the world has been so wonderful that, instead of "nearly if not all, the carrying trade of both hemispheres" being "performed by steamships," the number of sailing vessels afloat is at least three times the number afloat twenty years ago, and the tonnage four-fold the amount then. The writer who so "confidently asserted" in 1838 was too sanguine. The day may, and probably will, come when the bulk of the carrying trade will be done by propeller auxiliary steamships, but experience has shown that it is hardly likely ever to be done by side-wheel steam vessels.—*New Orleans Picayune, Feb.* 19, 1858.

SINGULAR AND AWFUL FREAK OF NATURE.—*A Child with a Frog's Head.*—A negro woman, belonging to Mr. Lawrence Smith, of Petersburg, Va., lately gave birth to a child, the physical malformations of which were of the most horrible and extraordinary possible character. From the waist downward the child was like others and symmetrically built, but above the middle it was moulded into a frightful resemblance to the form of a *frog*. The head was flat, the mouth being several inches wide, and placed underneath. The nose was entirely wanting, as the eyes stood out like goggles. No physician who saw it had ever witnessed any phenomenon to compare with it, and it was considered by them a perfectly unprecedented occurrence in the annals of embryology. It lived but a few hours. The ears were the only portion of the head which did not bear a resemblance to a frog, and these were much like those of a cat, being salient and pointed, and adding still more to the horrible appearance of the anomalous creature.

In Lord Byron's "Curse of Minerva," written in 1811, in denunciation of Lord Elgin's robbery of the Greek marbles, occur the following lines. They seem a prophetic foreshadowing of present British calamities in India:

"Look to the East, where Ganges' swarthy race
Shall shake your tyrant empire to its base;
Lo there rebellion rears her ghastly head,
And glares the Nemesis of native dead,
Till India rolls a deep purpureal flood,
And claims his long arrear of Northern blood."

Gustavus Adolphus knew how to put down duelling. The officers asked leave to fight a duel. Leave was granted, and he became a spectator. With him came the Provost Marshal. "Now, gentlemen," said Gustavus, to the combatants, "fight till one of you is killed, the Provost Marshal will hang the survivor." The officers shook hands.

THE FEARFUL CALAMITY AT ST. LOUIS.

Burning of the Pacific Hotel—Terrible Incidents and Scenes—The Loss of Life and Wonderful Escapes.

We have already had by telegraph many of the main facts connected with the burning of the Pacific Hotel at St. Louis on Saturday morning last, together with a full list of the names of those who perished in the flames.—The St. Louis papers, however, bring us many thrilling particulars and details, which we subjoin:

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.—The origin of the disastrous conflagration is at present not known with certainty.—The prevailing impression is that the flames first broke out in the rear of the drug store of Dumont C. Jones, one door from the corner of Seventh street, but how has not yet been explained. The clerk, who had only been three days in the establishment, and who slept in the back part, states that when he was awakened by the glare of the light the whole of the western portion of the building was in flames. This was from half an hour to three-quarters before the steam engines arrived. He had not previously heard any alarm. There was half a barrel of turpentine, a barrel of oil and some other combustibles in that part of the store where, report says, the fire originated.

From the best information that we can gather there were about one hundred person sleeping in the hotel at the time of the occurrence. It appears that the entire building was enveloped in the raging element before scarcely any of the lodgers were awakened to the full sense of their danger. And when the inmates were finally aroused it was only to find all opportunities of egress closed to them, for the staircases in front and behind were already gone, or so nearly so that an attempt to escape by these means would be only rushing into the arms of inevitable death.

THRILLING SCENES AND NARROW ESCAPE.—The scene that ensued baffles any effort at description. The rushing of men, women and children to and fro to avoid the blistering heat, and to search for ways to reach the streets—the shrieks of the terror-stricken and the groans of those bound to their rooms by walls of scorching fire—the shouts of those who had been called to the spot from the surrounding neighborhood—the clambering over swaying and reeling joists—the falling floors, with their loads of heavy furniture and their dear burden of human lives—all this and more that was intensely terrible and fearful, it is not given to our pen to adequately describe.

The stairs gone, the roof and floors inch by inch giving way, and the lurid flames shooting up momentarily thicker and hotter, many sought to escape the impending hazard of being burned to death through the scarcely less dangerous prospect of jumping to the ground from the windows. Of those who endeavored to save their lives in this way, we saw six at the Sisters' Hospital. Mr. H. Hubbard, who arrived at St. Louis from Boston about eight weeks since, was occupying, with his lady, a room on the third floor. Mrs. H. was first aroused and awakened her husband. Hardly had he come to be conscious of the cause of the surrounding confusion before he saw his wife leap headlong out of the window on Poplar street. Seeing no other visible means of saving himself he followed her, and both fell, not far apart, on the pavement. Mrs. Hubbard had one of her legs fractured in two places, and had the knee cap of the other dislocated. Besides this, her lower jaw was broken in two places. It is not expected she will survive. [She has since died.] Mr. Hubbard had the ankle joint and hip of his left leg displaced, and received a severe contusion on the forehead. He is not thought to be in a dangerous condition.

Miss H. Hunter endeavored to leave the building after having been badly burnt, by jumping from the second story. In the fall one of her legs was broken, and and her head was severely cut. She was placed in a furniture car, to be taken to the Sisters' Hospital, but before arriving there she was a corpse.

James F. Geary, local reporter of the Leader of this city, in attempting to escape with his wife and child, fell to the cellar. Besides receiving some bad burns on the face, head and legs, by some means his right foot was cut to the bone from about the middle to the heel.—[Since dead.] —— Sharpe, night clerk at the hotel, was awfully burnt in the face, head and extremities.—His hair is all singed off, and his face blackened and blistered. It is expected that he will recover, though considerably disfigured.

Elihu Hayes has a broken thigh, and is very much injured on the head. One of his eyes is burnt and swollen exceedingly, and he is otherwise hurt. When we saw him he was in much pain and laboring under concussion of the brain. He was unable to answer questions. As far as we can assertain from various sources, he is a stranger in the city, from Wisconsin. There is little or no hopes of his recovery.

Three men were seen to jump from the second story of the back part of the building at the same time.—Two of them got off without much injury. The other was taken on a plank to a fruit store on Sixth street, below Poplar, where he died at about 8 o'clock. The latter we understand to be T. Hart Strong, a lawyer of this city.

At King's Hotel we found the family of Dr. White, whose escape was indeed miraculous. Dr. W. himself leaped through the window of his room, and jumped to the ground, whence encouraging his wife, three children and nurse, they, too, followed his example, he breaking their fall, and all reached terra firma in safety, have only the record of danger perceptible in a few skin deep wounds.

The dead bodies recovered, as yet, from the ruins, so charred, blackened and burnt that their nearest relatives could not indentify them by the ordinary means, number six, which have been taken care of by the coroner. All these, or nearly all, had their clothes on. Five of them were found on a piece of floor in the second story next the front of the hotel. They appeared to have been all sleeping in the same room, and were litterally roasted in their beds.

The only means of identification of these bodies will be by the papers and other articles found upon them.—On one there was a letter addressed to Ephraim Doane, at Chicago. Also, a patent right issued to Ephraim Doane and William S. Farmer. Below the shirt bosom of a second was written the name of R. M. Gregg. On a third was a lot of letters addressed to Evan J. Watkins, one of which contained an Odd-Fellow's travelling pass.

The wife and child of Joseph Jones, of Birch's Minstrels, are among the wounded. They were let down out of a window of the third story by Mr. Jones, who enveloped them in a sheet, having first thrown a matrass on to the balcony to break their fall. The sheet slipped, and mother and child, the latter only eight or nine months old, striking the edge of the mattrass, dropped to the pavement and were dangerously injured.

BODIES FOUND AMONG THE RUINS.

On one of the bodies so severely burnt as to be wholly unrecognizable by features, height or clothing, or any other common means of identification, a silver watch attached to a gold chain, and a small amount of silver and gold, were found, in the back part of the building. He was grasping a small valise.

Four more bodies were taken out of the ruins on Sunday, from among the bricks, ashes and other rubbish.—All four were horribly mutilated. Legs, arms and hands were off, and in one case nothing was left bearing a trace of humanity except a spinal column, with a few bleached bones lying around it. Another was a mere trunk, with a part of the neck attached, around which was was found a gold chain and a string of beads—the remains, doubtless, of a woman.

STATEMENT OF MR. STRADER.—Mr. D. W. Strader, one of the lessees of the hotel, makes the following statement:

I have a dog that has been in the habit of acting as a watch for me during a great number of years. He has, when passengers have arrived at night, or when any noise has been made in or about the house, always given the alarm. This morning he barked very loud; a little after he came to the door and continued his noise, whereupon I got up and went to see what was the matter. The flames were then coming from the back entrance of the house, up from the drug store, I think. I tried to get to the fire-plug, but seeing that the fire had made too great headway for that to serve any useful purpose, I ran to the third floor and hallooed through there as loud as I could. Mr. Davis, who has been sleeping with me, also came up stairs and assisted me to waken the people. I then, supposing I must have awakened everybody, went through the dining room and got my children out through the window, which I broke through, on the balcony.

I suppose there must be between twenty and thirty lives lost. A Miss Hunter was sleeping in No 11, a room adjoining the corner; she jumped out and was killed. Willaim Torrance, a young man, was badly burned. George Crane, a brother of Miss Crane, of this city, was undoubtedly burned to death, and Charles Davis and a boy who was with him were burned up. They slept in room No 23.

Mary F. Morris had, when about to escape, $300 in money. Her aunt called to her to save a child of Mr. Lyons', whereupon she dropped the money. My family consisted of myself, wife, sister-in-law and three children; all were saved, but with the loss of everything.

The Burning of the Pacific Hotel—Horrible Conjectures.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25th.—Charles L. Taylor alias Sanders has been arrested on the terrible suspicion of being the cause of the dreadful disaster at the Pacific Hotel.—He is charged with firing the hotel after murdering Ephraim Doane, one of the inmates; Dr. D. W. Strader, the landlord, and Charles Waldrun, the watchman of the hotel, have also been arrested and will be examined to-morrow.

Arrival of the Arago.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The steamship Arago, from Liverpool has arrived. She brings the same dates as those brought by the Anglo Saxon.

From South America.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Advices from the River Platte, via England, state that civil war was raging. The revolutionists had defeated the Montevidean troops and surrounded the town. English, French and Brazilian troops were landed on the 8th, which is the latest date received.

Affairs in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—The Leavenworth Times says that the judges and clerks of the election at Shawnee have been arrested, it having testified that the poll-book of Shawnee was taken to Westport and 300 names added thereto at that place.

Mr. Clarkson, the postmaster at Leavenworth, has been burned in effigy, and there are threats to hang him should he be caught.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—The steamer Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 21st, has arrived.—There was but little change in the condition of affairs, though the new government was violently opposed.—Gen. Mejia was committing terrible outrages on the people of Sierra Blancha, who have applied to the constitutional government of Guanajuato for aid against him.—It was reported that the States of Vera Cruz, Oajaca and Puebla had sent 8,500 men, with 46 pieces of artillery against Seuloaga.

The troubles in Campeachy have been settled, and the whole State of Yucatan is united against Seuloaga.—The latter has issued a decree making the duties on goods imported via Vera Cruz and Tampico payable in the capital, otherwise the payment not to be recognized.—The El Progresso comments severely on the action of Minister Forsyth in imitating the representatives of European powers in recognizing the new authorities.

From Utah.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—Dates from Camp Scott to January 5th have been received. The health of the army was good and the weather was remarkably mild.

The United States District Court for Utah had indicted Brigham Young, Kimball and other Mormon dignitaries with high treason.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The steamer Moses Taylor, from Aspinwall, with the California Mails and Specie, of Feb. 20th, is coming up the bay.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 2½ P. M.—The Moses Taylor has arrived up. She brings $1,600,000 in treasure. Her news is unimportant.

Reopening of the Slave Trade.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 26.—The Delta asserts that the South has already opened the African slave trade, and that a regular depot for Mississippi has been established on Pearl river, where cargoes have already been received and sold. The vessels generally use the French flag because British cruisers will not trouble it.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—It has been asserted from official documents that it is no longer probable that Gen. Scott will go to the Pacific coast or that any expedition against or toward Utah will be dispatched from that quarter.

Decisions of the Supreme Court.

BY PEARSON, J. In Brewer v Tyson, from Chatham affirming the judgment. Also, in Rogers v Wallace, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgment. Also, in Osborne v High Shoal M & M Company, from Mecklenburg, judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Kesler v Kern from Rowan, affirming the judgment. Also, in McMichael v Moore, in equity, from Rockingham, affirming the decree. Also, in Simpson v Armfield, in equity, from Union, decretal order affirmed. Also, in State v John, from Caswell, directing a new trial.

BATTLE, J. In State v Ramsay, from Burke, judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Chaffin v Lawrence, from Davie; judgment affirmed. Also, in Williams v Alexander, from Mecklenburg; judgment reversed and new trial granted. Also, in Watson v Watson, in equity, from Wake. Also, in Becton v Becton, in equity, from Jones, directing a reference to the Master. Also, in State v John, from Caswell, directing a new trial. Also, in Bank of State v Fowle, Trustee, and others, in equity, from Wake, declaring the rights of the parties.

Per Curiam.—Manly v City of Raleigh, in equity, from Wake; injunction dissolved. Also, in Gillespie v Shulberrier, in equity, from Rowan, directing a decree for a specific performances accoding to the prayer of the bill.

The Supreme Court closed its session in this City on Wednesday last.

AGRICULTURAL TRUTH.—The following statements will be found correct as to the soils under cultivation:

1. All lands on which clover or the grasses are grown must either have lime in them naturally, or that mineral must be artificially applied in the form of stone, lime or marl.

2. All permanent improvement of lands must look to lime as its basis.

3. Lands which have been long in culture will be benefited by the application of phosphate of lime, and it is unimportant whether deficiency be supplied in the form of bone dust, guano, native phosphate of lime, compost of flesh, ashes, or oyster shell lime, or marl, if the land need lime alone.

4. No lands can be preserved in a high state of fertility unless clover and the grasses are cultivated in the course of rotation.

HOW TO MAKE A HORSE DRAW.—I once knew a man that bought a fine-looking sorrel mare that was as false as a horse could be, but he finally cured her to perfection in the following manner: He geared her to the cart, and went to the corn-field to get a load of pumpkins. After he had got some ten or a dozen on, she thought she had too much load, and refused to pull. He coaxed and petted her for some time, but all to no purpose; he next got a stick and thumped and thrashed with the same success, and then thought he would try another plan.—He got a wheelbarrow, and wheeled pumpkins enough to make a full load, and put them in the cart, when he took her by the head again, but it was no go. He then started home, and concluded she might either pull the load of pumpkins or stand there till the day of judgment. But when the sun began to get low, she began to think about her supper, and started for home, passing skillfully through three sets of bars, and arrived at the barn in safety with her load. He put her in the stable, and fed her as if nothing had happened. She refused to pull at two other times, but she received the same treatment each time—so she found it was no use, for she had to pull the load in the end. After that she became as good a beast to work as ever was hitched.

L. C. Challis, democrat, of Atchison, Kansas, has been elected a member of the state council by 250 majority over Wheelwright, republican, of Sumner, a rival town on the Missouri river, a few miles below Atchison. The election was to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Carr's resigning to go to Washington and claim his seat as a member of congress. On the 4th of January the free state ticket succeeded in this county by over 100 majority. This town of Atchison is very flourishing, pro-slavery men and free state men living together there in peace, agreeing to keep out the noisy and mischievous Lanceites and the murdering Danites. Dr. Stringfellow's house at Atchison was accidentally burnt down on the 9th. It cost him $3000, and he was about selling it in order to return to his homestead in Virginia.

A RICH MAN.—A few weeks since Monsieur Greffulhe, of Paris, deceased. He owns a whole street there, which he built, and called Rue Greffulhe, after himself. He is said to possess more gold and silver, on special deposit at the Bank of France, than any other banker in Paris. It is not known what is the present amount of coin at his credit, but when the revolution of February occurred, he had $8,000,000 in gold and silver in the Bank of France. His mania is to have his specie deposit in coin, while the Bothschilds and other bankers keep their deposits in gold or silver bars or coin.

HAVING A FINE TIME OF IT.—Hawes Crowell shipped as steward recently of the brig Helen Jane, on a voyage from Boston, Massachusetts, to Truxillo, Honduras, but on the second day after sailing he disappeared, and was supposed to have fallen overboard. On the brig's arrival at Truxillo the steward made his appearance, when it was found that he had been stowed away in the hold, and had managed to support life in a sumptuous manner. He had been there twenty-two days, and in that time had consumed eight baskets of champagne, six boxes of raisins, hams, &c., to the amount of two hundred and fifty dollars. He will be sent to the United States for trial.

The Late Attempt on Louis Napoleon—By Whom and Why it was Designed.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, under the signature of "A European," after referring to the question often asked, "Why the greater number—if, in fact, not all—engaged in the conspiracy against the life of Louis Napoleon are Italians?" proceeds to explain the matter as follows:

Pianori, the Italian who was executed some years ago for attempting to assassinate the Emperor, was offered a free pardon if he would make a full confession and divulge his accomplices, but he bravely refused, and now every inducement is held out to the present prisoner to reveal the details of the plot for participating, in which they will undoubtedly forfeit their lives. And though the rumor that Budio has confessed and will appear as a witness against his fellow-conspirators is industriously circulated, it is not at all believed.

The reasons that I have hitherto seen assigned for the fact that the numerous attempts upon the Emperor's life have been almost invariably been made by Italians, do not explain the matter correctly. It is known that Louis Napoleon's *coup d'etat* of the 2d December was received with acclamation by the liberal party in Tuscany; and even in Rome, though by the troops he kept the pontiff on his throne, the news was not received with ill-favor. On the contrary, the constitutional liberals, who wish for national liberty, but who are opposed to the red republicans, even to this day regard him with favor, knowing that he has pressed upon the Pope many measures of reform in opposition to the suggestions of Austria. The Italians, as a nation, are friendly to the empire. The memory of *the* Napoleon is still revered by them. But there has existed among them for many years a body of admirable organization and great power. I allude to the dreaded Carbonari.

Immediately after the French revolution of 1830, there were a series of outbreaks through the Roman territory, extending into the Duchies of Parma and Modena. They were the work of the Carbonari, and were soon put down in the most sanguinary manner by the troops of the late Pope Gregory. In the Roman Legations the present Emperor and his brother, who died during the insurrection, were actively engaged. They were both sworn members of the Carbonari. It is generally understood that it was Pietri, the present Corsican Prefect of Police, who initiated the present Emperor into the Carbonari, of which Mazzini, the present Pope, and the late King Charles Albert were active members. This society never forgives a renegade member; and this fact is mentioned in explanation of Mazzini's opposition to Pius IX and Charles Albert; and this is the real secret of the recent and other attempts by Italians upon the Emperor's life.

Louis Napoleon has been tried by the chief of the society, formally condemned to death, and received notice of the doom which surely awaits him. Those now in prison may suffer on the scaffold, but they know that thousands are ready to avenge them; and even though torture be tried (that it was under Louis Phillippe is proved in Louis Blanc's "History of Ten Years") they will die without making a sign.

Orsini is not expected to survive his wounds. He is a member of the noblest house in Italy. His work narrating his most singular escape from the Austrian prisons, you remember, made a great sensation some time since. He is singularly handsome in person. Pietri, in alluding to him after his arrest, said to Prince Napoleon, "He is the handsomest man in the world; I never saw anything to equal the beauty and grace of this monster."

At a ball at Paris, not long since, a senator, a great friend of the Empress, was congratulating her on her gayety and good spirits. "Yes," she said, "I seek to forget myself, (*m'etourdir*;) I know that one of these days we shall all perish together." Poor woman! she is to be pitied! Her grace and goodness merit a happier fate! The crown is indeed to her composed of thorns. As for the Emperor, he is as thorough a fatalist as any Turk. "What will be, will be," is his motto, but yet it is thought that much of his confidence is assumed.

It is known that the French exiles in London and Kossuth were not concerned in the late conspiracy.—Louis Blanc and Ledru Rollin are both opposed to assassination. The affair was solely the work of the Carbonari, and it really seems a just retribution that one who conspired himself should now be the object of detestation to his brother conspirators. "He that taketh the sword shall perish by the sword."

A Mule Bewitched.

The popular idea seems to be that the long-eared tribe have been deprived of the power of speech since the days of Balaam, but we had this morning occular and auricular proof of the fallacy of this belief. As we were coming down Broad street, we noticed a little this side of the Planters' Hotel, a crowd collected around the wagon of a countryman, and we stepped up to learn, if possible, the cause of the excitement.

The wagon was drawn by a couple of mules—one of them rather a bad looking specimen, who seemed to hail from a region where corn and oats were rarities—the other decidedly better looking and giving unmistakable evidence, we thought of having been better fed. The wagon was loaded with that delightful esculent so popular in the South—sweet potatoes. Prominent in the crowd, we noticed a little black-eyed, gray-haired man, who was busily engaged when we came up, in negotiating a trade for one of the mules—and strange to say for the poorest looking one.

"Now, my friend," said the little man, "I want this mule—I have a first-rate match for him and want to make out the pair. How old is he?"

"Five years, last spring," promptly replied the countryman.

"Golly! what a lie!" cried the mule, pric